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# CAMP'S PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.

PREPARED TO ACCOMPANY

MITCHELL'S SERIES OF OUTLINE MAPS,

AND DESIGNED FOR

PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

BY

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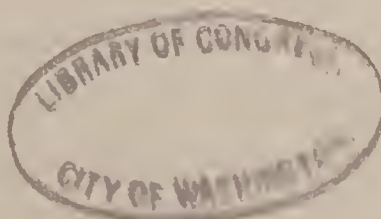
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## P R E F A C E .

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THE design of this book is to assist the teacher in proper methods of instruction in Geography, both by oral lessons and with the text-book, and also to furnish the young pupil with such aid as is necessary to enable him to take the first steps in this interesting study.

It is supposed that every child able to use a text-book, will have some knowledge of that portion of the earth which is around his own home, and that he will also be able to express in language the qualities and relations of objects around him. He is supposed to have learned the meaning of such terms as *up* and *down*, *right* and *left*, *long* and *short*, *far* and *near*, &c. If not, these should be taught by illustrations, but they are preliminary to the study of Geography, not a part of it. The skillful teacher will endeavor to ascertain what the children already know of the earth and the objects upon it, and proceeding from the known, or their own homes, will lead them to observe carefully objects in nature such as hills, plains, brooks, and rivers, to locate and describe them, and to notice the surface, soil, and productions of the country about them.

This may be said to be the first step in Geography, and will consist of object teaching, or oral lessons from nature.

But the teacher soon finds it necessary to use some means for continuing the study beyond the actual observation of the pupil. Pictures and Maps will be found important aids in this step. With them should be given a description of countries, their productions, and some account of the most important cities and objects of interest. In this step the child is to be taught comparison. Each new portion of the earth studied always bears some relation to the parts already known, and is to be distinguished from them by position or locality, and also by other peculiarities.

The Maps and Descriptive Geography have been arranged as seemed best to meet the wants of young children. A few questions have been given on the maps, but the teacher should add to these, and vary the form as circumstances require.



# CONTENTS.

## Introductory Lessons.

	Page.
PLAIN, HILL, MOUNTAIN, AND VALLEY,	5
BODIES OF WATER,	6
BODIES OF LAND,	7
DIRECTION,	8
DISTANCE AND SIZE,	8
MAP OF NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY,	9
CLIMATE, SOIL, AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS,	13
ANIMALS, AND ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS,	13
MINERAL PRODUCTIONS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE,	13
CITY, TOWN, STATE, ETC.,	15

## Maps.

No. 1, THE WORLD,	10
" 4, SECTION 1. NEW ENGLAND STATES,	14
" 4, " 2. MIDDLE STATES,	18
" 4, " 3. SOUTHERN STATES,	22
" 4, " 4. WESTERN STATES,	26
" 4, " 5. WESTERN STATES, concluded,	29
" 4, UNITED STATES,	32
" 2, NORTH AMERICA,	36
" 3, BRITISH PROVINCES,	38
" 5, SOUTH AMERICA,	42
" 6, EUROPE,	44
" 7, ASIA,	50
" 8, AFRICA,	54
" 9, OCEANICA,	56

## Key to Maps.

	Page.
No. 1,	12
" 4, SECTION 1,	15
" 4, " 2,	19
" 4, " 3,	23
" 4, " 4,	27
" 4, " 5,	30
" 4,	34
" 2,	37
" 3,	39
" 5,	43
" 6,	46
" 7,	51
" 8,	55
" 9,	57

## Descriptive Geography.

NEW ENGLAND STATES,	16
MIDDLE STATES,	19
SOUTHERN STATES,	21
WESTERN STATES,	25
TERRITORIES,	30
GREENLAND, RUSSIAN AMERICA, ETC.,	39
BRITISH PROVINCES,	40
MEXICO AND BALIZE,	40
WEST INDIES,	40
SOUTH AMERICA,	41
EUROPE,	47
ASIA,	52
AFRICA,	53
OCEANICA,	57

Vocabulary,	58
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## INTRODUCTORY LESSONS.

### I. Plain, Hill, Mountain, and Valley.

WERE the children who study this book to walk by the roadside or go into the fields, they would see many pleasing things. If they were to travel in other countries, they would see a great variety of objects. The plants, the trees, the animals, and the people, of some countries, would appear very different from those of their own country.

They would see that the world on which they live is composed of *land* and *water*.

In some places, the land is level; it is then called a *plain*. When the land rises a little it is called a *hill*; but if it rises very high, it forms a *mountain*.

The sides and tops of hills, and sides of mountains, are sometimes covered with green grass and trees, but high mountains are always rocky.

The low portion of land between two mountains is called a *valley*.

In the picture above, the man and the boy are standing on a hill which is rocky. The man is pointing to something on the plain. There are several houses and trees on the plain; beyond it are water and high mountains, and between the distant mountains is a valley.

It is very pleasant to stand on the top of a hill, in summer, and see the green fields, the forests and orchards; but if we should go to the top of a



mountain, we could see much more of the world.

NOTE.—The teacher should point out in the cut, the objects mentioned, and also, if convenient, take the children where they can observe and point out these objects in nature.

QUESTIONS.—What would you see were you to go into the fields, or the streets? What would you see if you were to travel in other countries? What is a portion of level land called? When land rises but little, what is it called? When it rises very high? What is the low place between mountains called? Point out the plain in the picture. The mountains. What is the difference between a hill and a mountain? What could we see if we were to go to the top of a mountain?



BAY AND STRAIT.

## II. Brook, River, Pond, Lake, Ocean, Gulf, Sea, and Strait.

In mountainous or hilly countries, there are usually many streams of water. These, if small, are called *brooks* or *rivulets*; if large, they are called *rivers*.

Sometimes there are small bodies of fresh water called *ponds*, which are



surrounded by land. A large body of fresh water is a *lake*.

In the first picture, there is a river flowing into the lake.

NOTE.—The teacher should here point out the difference between a picture and a map.

The largest bodies of water in the world are salt, and are called *oceans*.



When a part of the ocean extends up into the land, this part is called a *gulf* or *bay*.

A portion of salt water nearly surrounded by land is a *sea*. A narrow passage of water joining two larger portions is a *strait*. Men sail on oceans, seas, and other bodies of water, in ships.

QUESTIONS.—What is a small stream of water called? A large stream? When a small body of fresh water is surrounded by land, what is it? What would a large body of fresh water be called? Can you point out the river in the first picture? The lake? What can you see on the lake?

What are the largest bodies of water in the world? When a part of the ocean extends up into the land, what is it called? What name would be given to a portion of salt water nearly surrounded by land? What is a narrow passage of water called? Point out the ocean. The bay. The strait.



ISLAND.

### III. Coast, Cape, Peninsula, Island, and Continent.

The land which borders on a sea or any large body of water is called a *coast* or *shore*. The land by the side of a river is usually called a *bank*.

A point of land projecting into a body of water is a *cape*. A portion of

land almost surrounded by water is a *peninsula*. The narrow neck of land



which joins a peninsula to the main land is called an *isthmus*.

When a portion of land is entirely surrounded by water it is called an *island*. The very largest portions of land are called *continents*.



Countries composed mostly of plains are said to have a *level surface*. When



much of a country is hilly or mountainous, its surface is said to be *broken* or *uneven*.

QUESTIONS.—What is the land called which borders on a large body of water? A point which projects into a body of water? When a portion of land is almost surrounded by water, what is it? What is the neck of land called which joins a peninsula to the main land? What name would you give to a portion of land entirely surrounded by water? To the largest portions of land?

What is said of countries composed of plains? Of those which are hilly or mountainous?

#### IV. Direction.

The direction in which the sun rises is *east*. The direction in which it sets is *west*. If a person stands with his right side towards the east, *north* will be before him and *south* behind him.



SHOWING DIRECTION.

In this picture the boy is standing with his right hand to the east, or the direction in which the sun rises, and with his left hand to the west; north,

therefore, would be before him and south behind him.

A point half way between north and east is *north-east*; between north and west is *north-west*; between south and east is *south-east*; between south and west is *south-west*.

QUESTIONS.—Where does the sun rise? Where does it set? How can you tell which way is north? South? Point to the north. To the south. To the east. To the west. In the picture, which way is the house from the boy? On which side of the street is your school-house? Which direction from the school-house is your home? Which direction is north-east? South-east? North-west? South-west?

#### V. Distance and Size.

Distance on the earth is usually measured in miles, rods, yards, feet, and inches. This mark is two inches long.



Your geography is about eight inches long, and six inches wide. Twelve inches make one foot; three feet make a yard; five and a half yards, or sixteen and a half feet make a rod. There are three hundred and twenty rods in a mile.

If your geography is eight inches long and six inches wide, the outside surface of one of the covers contains forty-eight square inches; that is, if it were divided into squares measuring one inch on each side, there would be forty-eight in each side of the cover.

So a country or state which is fifty miles long and forty miles broad, contains two thousand square miles.

QUESTIONS.—How is distance on the earth measured? How long and wide is your geography? How many inches in a foot? How many feet in a yard? How many yards in a rod? How many rods in a mile? How long is your school-room? (*Let the children here measure the room with a rule or line.*) How wide is it? How far from the school-house is your home? (*The teacher can add similar questions.*)

## VI. Map of New York City and vicinity.

Here is a map of several cities and bodies of land and water. The large



city marked 1 is New York. It is very thickly settled, has very long streets, and contains a great number of people.

To the south-east of New York is another large city named Brooklyn. This is marked 2.

West of New York are two smaller cities. The most distant, marked 3, is Newark. The nearer one, marked 4, is Jersey City.

South of New York is a body of water marked 2. This is New York Bay. There are usually a large number of vessels on this bay. South of the bay is a strait called the Narrows, No. 3. This connects the bay with the broad Atlantic Ocean.

The body of water to the left, marked 1, is Newark Bay. The two rivers, Passaic, No. 5, and Hackensack, No. 6, flow into Newark Bay. The large river west of New York, marked 7, is the Hudson. No. 8 is the East River.

There are two or three small islands in New York Bay. There are also several to the south-east of the Narrows. No. 9 is Coney Island.

QUESTIONS. Can you point out New York? Brooklyn? Newark? Jersey City? Flatbush? Newark Bay? The Narrows? Atlantic Ocean? Hudson River? East River? Coney Island?

In what direction from New York is Brooklyn? Newark? New York Bay? Newark Bay? Coney Island?

In what direction does the Hudson River flow? Passaic? What is a bay? What is a river? An Island? Can you point out a cape? A peninsula?

NOTE.—The following map and key (map of the world) may be omitted till after the other maps have been studied.





No.





# THE WORLD.

---

## KEY TO MAP No. 1.

### Grand Divisions.

- 1 NORTH AMERICA.
  - 2 SOUTH AMERICA.
  - 3 EUROPE.
  - 4 ASIA.
  - 5 AFRICA.
  - 6 OCEANICA.
- 

### Poles and Circles.

- 7 NORTH POLE.
  - 8 SOUTH POLE.
  - 9 EQUATOR.
  - 10 TROPIC OF CANCER.
  - 11 TROPIC OF CAPRICORN.
  - 12 ARCTIC CIRCLE.
  - 13 ANTARCTIC CIRCLE.
- 

### Oceans.

- 1 NORTHERN OR ARCTIC.
  - 2 ATLANTIC.
  - 3 PACIFIC.
  - 4 INDIAN.
  - 5 SOUTHERN.
- 

### Seas, Gulfs, and Bays.

- 7 HUDSON'S BAY.
  - 9 GULF OF MEXICO.
  - 10 CARIBBEAN SEA.
  - 21 BAY OF BENGAL.
  - 22 SEA OF ARABIA.
  - 26 MEDITERRANEAN SEA.
  - 32 BLACK SEA.
  - 33 CASPIAN SEA.
- 

### Straits and Channels.

- 44 MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL.
  - 45 STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR.
- 

### Islands.

- 48 GREENLAND.

- 49 ICELAND.
  - 50 NEWFOUNDLAND.
  - 53 WEST INDIES.
  - 69 SANDWICH ISLANDS.
  - 73 SOCIETY.
  - 74 NEW ZEALAND.
  - 77 NEW CALEDONIA.
  - 88 NIPHON.
  - 97 NEW GUINEA.
  - 99 AUSTRALIA.
  - 103 BORNEO.
  - 105 SUMATRA.
  - 107 MADAGASCAR.
- 

### Capes and Peninsulas.

- 122 CAPE FAREWELL.
  - 127 CAPE ST. ROQUE.
  - 128 CAPE HORN.
  - 140 CAPE COMORIN.
  - 142 CAPE GOOD HOPE.
- 

### Mountains and Deserts.

- 144 ROCKY.
  - 146 ANDES.
  - 151 ALTAI.
  - 156 HIMALAYA.
  - 163 ATLAS.
  - 164 KONG.
  - 168 DESERT OF COBI.
  - 169 ARABIAN DESERT.
  - 170 SAHARA DESERT.
- 

### Rivers.

- 188 MISSISSIPPI.
- 196 AMAZON.
- 205 OBI.
- 206 YENESEI.
- 207 LENA.
- 208 AMOOR.
- 209 HOANG HO.
- 222 NILE.



## VII. Climate, Soil, and Vegetable Productions.

Some countries are very cold ; these are said to have a *cold climate*. Other countries are very warm, and so we say they have a *warm climate*. If the climate is neither very warm nor very cold, it is called *temperate*.

*Plants*, such as wheat, corn, potatoes, grass, and trees, grow on the land.

Some countries produce plants abundantly, and the soil of these countries is called *fertile*. Other countries produce few or no plants, and these are said to have a barren or *sterile* soil.

Plants are called *vegetables*, and the fruits, seeds, and roots, are called *vegetable productions*. Many vegetables are used for food. Some, such as cotton and flax, are used for clothing.

QUESTIONS.—What can we say of cold countries? Of warm countries? Of countries neither very warm nor very cold? What grow on the land? When countries produce plants in abundance, what is their soil called? When few or no plants are produced, what is it called? What are plants called? What are fruits, seeds, and roots called? What are vegetables used for? Mention some vegetables used for food. Some used for clothing.

## VIII. Animals and Animal Productions.

There are many kinds of *animals* living on the land, and in the water.

Some animals are covered with feathers, and can fly, as birds ; some walk

or run, as horses, cattle, and dogs ; some creep, as worms and serpents ; some swim in the water, as fishes.

The flesh of some animals is used for food ; and the skins and covering of some are used for clothing. Combs and knife-handles are made from horns and the tusks of elephants. The articles obtained from animals are sometimes called *animal productions*.

Some animals are useful as beasts of burden, and in other ways, such as the horse, ox, and camel.

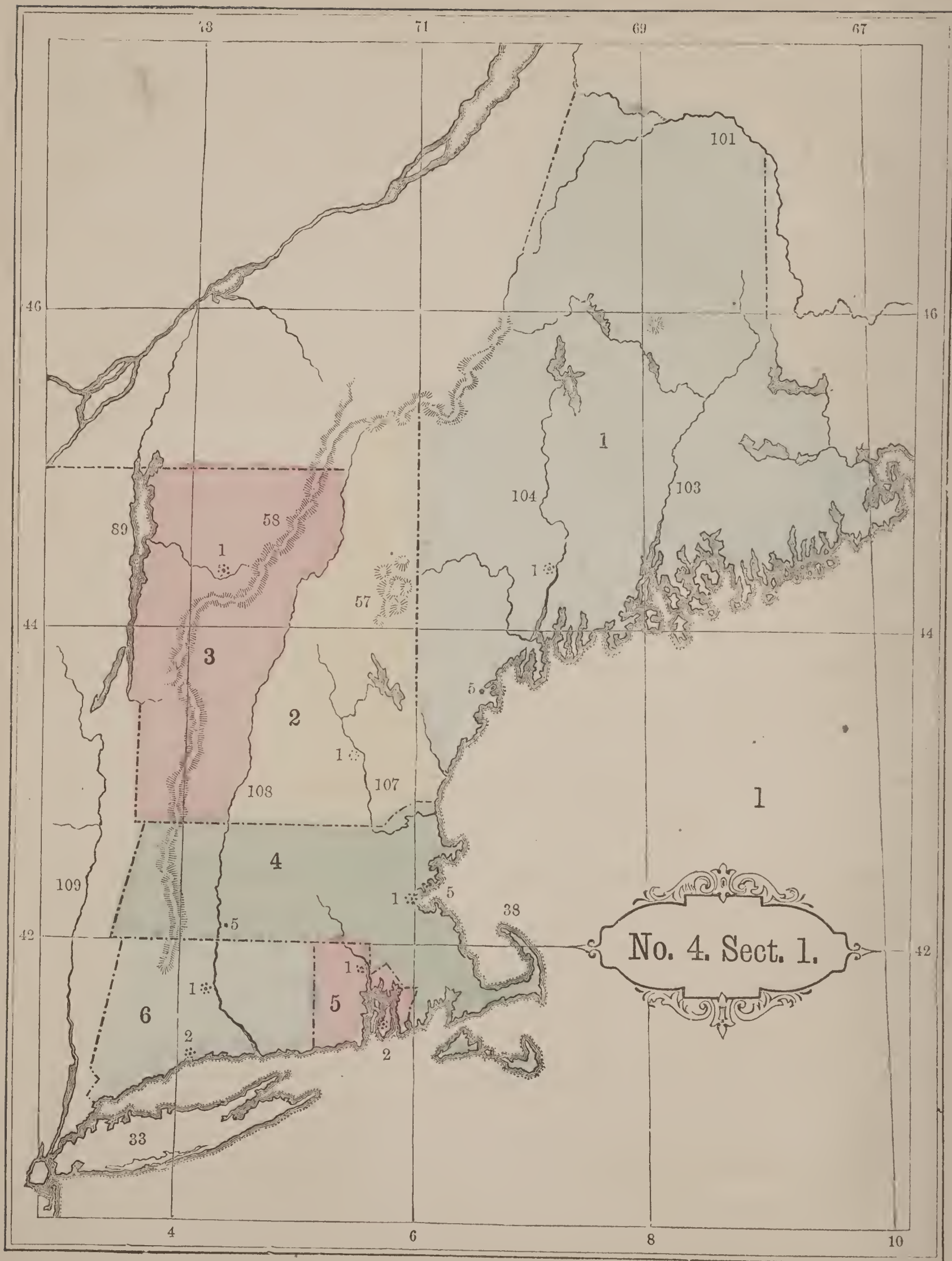
QUESTIONS.—What live on the land and in the water? Mention some animals that are covered with feathers. Some whose covering is hair. Can you name some that have fur? Some which are furnished with scales? Can you name some animals whose flesh is used for food? Some whose skins are used for any article of clothing? What are made from horns and tusks? What productions are obtained from animals? What animals are useful as beasts of burden?

## IX. Mineral Productions, Manufactures, and Commerce.

In some parts of the earth coal, iron, gold, silver, and copper are found. These and other substances dug from the earth are called *mineral productions*. The places from which they are dug are called *mines*.

Many different articles are made from iron, wood, and other materials. The making of these articles is called *manufacturing*, and the articles are called *manufactures*. Cloth, paper, and shoes are manufactured articles.





The productions of the earth and various kinds of manufactured articles are bought, sold, and carried from one country to another. The exchange of these productions between different nations or persons in different places, is called *commerce*.

QUESTIONS. What are found in some parts of the earth? What are these substances called? The places from which they are dug? From what are different articles made? What is making such articles called? What are the articles called? Mention some articles manufactured from iron; wood; copper; silver; glass; cotton. What is done with the productions of the earth and with manufactures? What is exchanging goods called?

### X. City, Town, State, &c.

A small collection of houses near together is called a *village*. A very large and thickly settled place is called a *city*. A *town* is usually a larger portion of country than a village.

A *county* contains several towns, and a *state* contains several counties.

The highest officer of a state is called a *governor*.

The city or town of each state, in which the laws are made, is called the *capital*.

The country in which we live is composed of several states, and it is called the *United States of America*. The highest officer in this country is the *president*.

QUESTIONS.—What is a small collection of houses called? What name would you give to a very thickly settled place? Which contains the most land, a town or a village? What does a county contain? What does a state contain? What is the highest officer of a state called? What is the place called where the laws are made? Of what is this country composed? What is its name? Who is the highest officer?

## NEW ENGLAND STATES.

### KEY TO MAP No. 4.—SECTION 1.

#### States, Capitals, and Chief Towns.

- 1 Maine. 1. AUGUSTA. 5. Portland.
- 2 New Hampshire. 1. CONCORD.
- 3 Vermont. 1. MONTPELIER.
- 4 Massachusetts. 1. BOSTON. 5. Springfield.
- 5 Rhode Island. 1. PROVIDENCE. 2. NEWPORT.
- 6 Connecticut. 1. HARTFORD. 2. NEW HAVEN.

#### Ocean and Bays.

- 1 ATLANTIC OCEAN.
- 5 MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

#### Island, Cape, and Mountains.

- 33 LONG ISLAND.
- 38 CAPE COD.
- 57 WHITE MOUNTAINS.
- 58 GREEN MOUNTAINS.

#### Lake and Rivers.

- 89 LAKE CHAMPLAIN.
- 101 ST. JOHN'S RIVER.
- 103 PENOBSCOT.
- 104 KENNEBEC.
- 107 MERRIMAC.
- 108 CONNECTICUT.
- 109 HUDSON.



## XI. United States.

The United States is a large country containing a great number of people. It consists of divisions called states.

The six Eastern States are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. These states are called New England.

The surface of these states is uneven.

The climate is changeable. The winters are sometimes cold, and the summers warm.

The soil in the valleys of the principal rivers is fertile.

The principal vegetable productions are hay, corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and potatoes.

The animal productions are butter, cheese, wool, cattle, and horses.

QUESTIONS.—What is the United States? Of what does it consist? Which are the six Eastern States? Point them out on the map. What are they called? What is said of their surface? Climate? Soil? Vegetable productions? Animal productions?

## XII. Maine.

Maine is the most north-eastern of the New England States.

It is a very large state, and has a great extent of coast. It has many bays and harbors.

The people get much lumber from its pine forests. A large number of ships are built in Maine.

AUGUSTA is the capital.

Portland is the largest city and principal seaport.



SAW MILL.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Maine? What is it? What has it? What is said of the people? Of ships? What is Augusta? Portland?

## XIII. New Hampshire and Vermont.

New Hampshire is south-west of Maine. It contains the highest mountains in New England.

This state has very little sea-coast.

Most of the people are engaged in manufacturing and farming.



FARMING.



CONCORD is the capital.

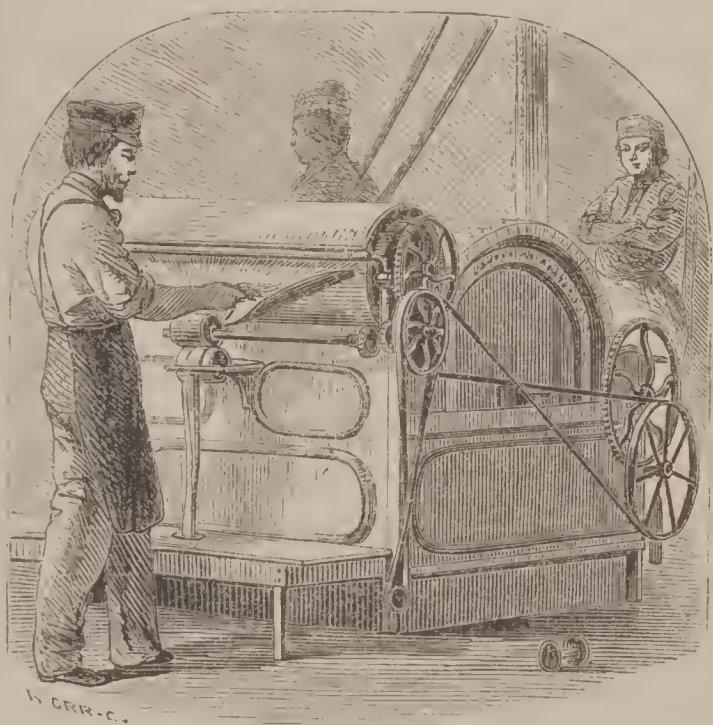
Vermont is next west of New Hampshire.

Farming is the principal employment of the people. Some are engaged in manufacturing.

MONTPELIER is the capital.

QUESTIONS.—Where is New Hampshire? What does it contain? What has it? In what are most of the people engaged? What is the capital?

Where is Vermont? What is the principal employment of the people? What is the capital?



COTTON MILL—CARDING.

#### XIV. Massachusetts.

Massachusetts is south of New Hampshire and Vermont.

It has a very irregular coast and several good harbors.

Massachusetts was settled by white people before any other of the New England States.

The people are principally engaged in commerce and manufacturing. They make large quantities of cotton and woollen cloth, and boots and shoes.

BOSTON is the capital, and the largest city in New England.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Massachusetts? What has it? When was Massachusetts settled? What is said of the people? What do they make? What is Boston?

#### XV. Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Rhode Island is south of Massachusetts. This is a very small state. It is noted for its manufactures.

PROVIDENCE and NEWPORT are the capitals. Both are seaports.

Newport is a place of great resort for sea-bathing.

Connecticut is south of Massachusetts and west of Rhode Island.

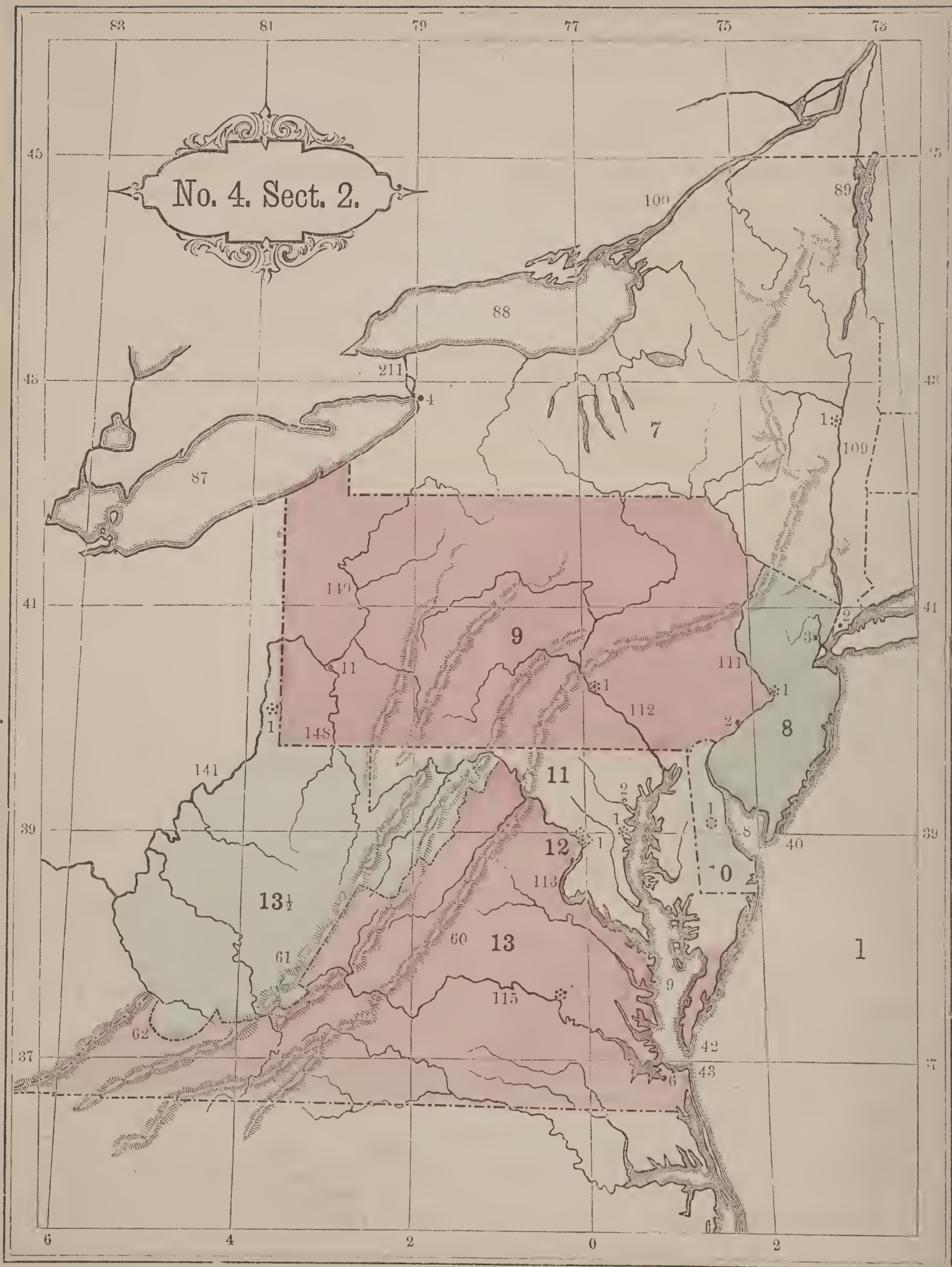
The Connecticut River passes through the state.

This state has a great variety of manufactures and some commerce.

HARTFORD and NEW HAVEN are the capitals. The first asylum in this country for deaf-mutes was established in Hartford.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Rhode Island? What is it? For what is it noted? What are the capitals? What is Newport?

Where is Connecticut? What river passes through the state? What is said of its manufactures and commerce? What are the capitals? What was established in Hartford?





# MIDDLE STATES, MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

## KEY TO MAP No. 4.—SECTION 2.

### States, Capitals, and Chief Towns.

- 7 New York. 1. ALBANY. 2. New York. 4. Buffalo.
- 8 New Jersey. 1. TRENTON. 3. Newark.
- 9 Pennsylvania. 1. HARRISBURG. 2. Philadelphia. 11. Pittsburg.
- 10 Delaware. 1. DOVER.
- 11 Maryland. 1. ANNAPOLIS. 2. Baltimore.
- 12 District of Columbia. 1. WASHINGTON.
- 13 Virginia. 1. RICHMOND. 6. Norfolk.
- 13½ West Virginia. 1. WHEELING.

### Ocean and Bays.

- 1 ATLANTIC OCEAN.
- 8 DELAWARE BAY.
- 9 CHESAPEAKE BAY.

### Capes and Mountains.

- 40 CAPE MAY.
- 42 CAPE CHARLES.
- 43 CAPE HENRY.
- 60 BLUE RIDGE MTS.
- 61 ALLEGHANY MTS.
- 62 CUMBERLAND MTS.

### Lakes and Rivers.

- 87 LAKE ERIE.
- 88 LAKE ONTARIO.
- 89 LAKE CHAMPLAIN.
- 100 ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.
- 109 HUDSON.
- 111 DELAWARE.
- 112 SUSQUEHANNA.
- 113 POTOMAC.
- 115 JAMES.
- 141 OHIO.
- 148 MONONGAHELA.
- 149 ALLEGHANY.
- 211 NIAGARA.

## XVI. New York and New Jersey.

New York is west of the New England States. This is a very large state. It contains more people than any other state in the country.

A great quantity of flour is made in this state. Much salt is obtained from its salt springs.

In the western part of the state a large river runs over some very steep rocks. This forms what is called a cataract. The name of this one is the Niagara Falls.

ALBANY is the capital.

New York is the largest city in the United States.

Buffalo is an important port in New York, on Lake Erie.

New Jersey is south of New York on the Atlantic Ocean. The people of New Jersey raise great quantities of fruits and vegetables for the New York and Philadelphia markets.

This state is noted for its peaches.

This state has also extensive manufactures.

TRENTON is the capital.

QUESTIONS.—Where is New York? What is it?

What does it contain? What is made in this state? What is obtained from the salt springs? What is there in the western part of this state? What is the name of this cataract? What is Albany? What is New York? Buffalo?

Where is New Jersey? What is raised in this state? For what is it noted? What is said of its manufactures? What is Trenton?

## XVII. Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Pennsylvania is south of New York and west of New Jersey. It is nearly as large as the state of New York.

A part of the state is quite mountainous. Pennsylvania is noted for its mines of iron and coal.



OIL WELL.

Large quantities of petroleum or rock oil are obtained from the western part of this state.

There are extensive manufactures of iron in this state.

HARRISBURG is the capital.

Philadelphia is the largest city.

Delaware is south-east of Pennsylvania. It is a very small state.

It produces fine wheat and fruits.

The people are principally engaged in agriculture and manufactures.

DOVER is the capital.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Pennsylvania? How large is it? What is said of its surface? For what is it noted? Whence is the coal dug? Where is petroleum or rock oil found? How is the oil obtained? What manufactures in this state? What is the capital? What is the largest city?

Where is Delaware? What is it? What does it produce? In what are the people engaged? What is Dover?

## XVIII. Maryland and District of Columbia.

Maryland is south of Pennsylvania and Delaware.

It is a small state. It is irregular in form, and divided by the Chesapeake Bay.

ANNAPOLIS is the capital.

The District of Columbia is on the east bank of the Potomac River. It is governed by Congress.

WASHINGTON is the chief city and the capital of the whole country. It contains several fine public buildings.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Maryland? What is it? What is its form? How is it divided? What is the capital?



Where is the District of Columbia? How is it governed? What is Washington? What does it contain?

### **XIX. Virginia and West Virginia.**

Virginia is south of Maryland. The land is low in the eastern part and mountainous in the west

There is much tobacco and flax raised in Virginia.

There are mines of gold, iron, and coal. Large quantities of oysters are taken on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and sent to Northern markets.

Most of the people are farmers.

RICHMOND is the capital.

West Virginia is west of Virginia. It is an uneven state.



TOBACCO PLANT.

It has extensive lead mines, and many salt springs. It was made a state in 1863.

WHEELING is the capital and largest town.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Virginia? What is said of the land? Of tobacco and flax? Of the mines? Oysters? People? Richmond?

Where is West Virginia? What is it? What has it? When was it made a state? What is Wheeling?



PALMETTO TREE.

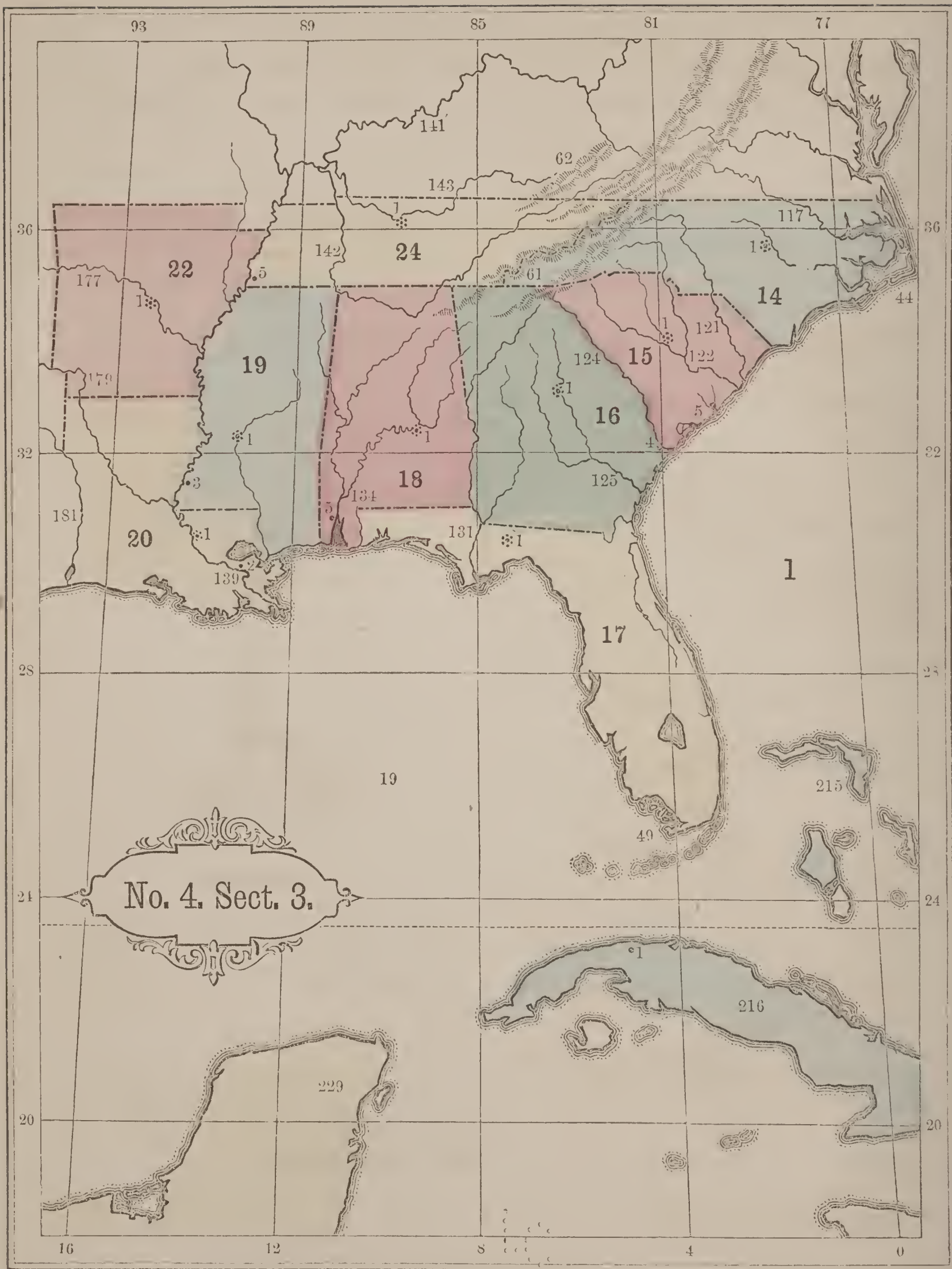
### **XX. North and South Carolina.**

North Carolina is south of Virginia.

Tar and turpentine have been obtained from its forests and exported to other states. Sweet potatoes are extensively cultivated.

RALEIGH is the capital.

South Carolina is south of North Carolina.



No. 4. Sect. 3.



# SEVEN SOUTHERN STATES, ARKANSAS, AND TENNESSEE.

## KEY TO MAP No. 4.—SECTION 3.

### States, Capitals, and Chief Towns.

- 14 North Carolina. 1. RALEIGH.  
15 South Carolina. 1. COLUMBIA. 5. Charleston.  
16 Georgia. 1. MILLEDGEVILLE. 4. Savannah.  
17 Florida. 1. TALLAHASSEE.  
18 Alabama. 1. MONTGOMERY. 5. Mobile.  
19 Mississippi. 1. JACKSON. 3. Natchez.  
20 Louisiana. 1. BATON ROUGE. 2. New Orleans.  
22 Arkansas. 1. LITTLE ROCK.  
24 Tennessee. 1. NASHVILLE. 5. Memphis.

### Ocean and Gulf.

- 1 ATLANTIC OCEAN.  
19 GULF OF MEXICO.

### Capes and Mountains.

- 44 CAPE HATTERAS.  
49 CAPE SABLE.

- 61 ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS.  
62 CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS.

### Rivers.

- 117 ROANOKE RIVER.  
121 GREAT PEDEE.  
122 SANTEE.  
124 SAVANNAH.  
125 ALTAMAHA.  
131 APPALACHICOLA.  
134 MOBILE.  
139 MISSISSIPPI.  
141 OHIO.  
142 TENNESSEE.  
143 CUMBERLAND.  
177 ARKANSAS.  
179 RED.  
181 SABINE.

### Islands.

- 215 BAHAMA ISLANDS.  
216 CUBA. 1. Havana.

### Peninsula.

- 229 YUCATAN.

Much of the eastern part of the state is low and swampy.

Rice is grown on the low lands. The finest cotton grows on the islands near the coast. The palmetto tree grows in this state.

COLUMBIA is the capital.

QUESTIONS.—Where is North Carolina? What are obtained from its forests? What are cultivated? What is the capital?

Where is South Carolina? What is the surface of the eastern part? Where is rice grown? Where does the finest cotton grow? What tree grows here? What is the capital?

**XXI. Georgia and Florida.**

Georgia is south-west of South Carolina. Cotton, rice, and sweet potatoes



COTTON PLANT.

are its most important vegetable products.

MILLEDGEVILLE is the capital.

Florida is south of Georgia.

A large part of it is swampy, and too unhealthy to be inhabited.

TALLAHASSEE is the capital.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Georgia? What are its most important productions? What is the capital?

Where is Florida? What is a large part of it? What is the capital?

**XXII. Alabama and Mississippi.**

Alabama is west of Georgia.

Its soil is fertile, and large quantities of cotton are produced.

MONTGOMERY is the capital.

Mississippi is west of Alabama. The southern and western parts are level and marshy.

Cotton is the most important production.

JACKSON is the capital.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Alabama? What is its soil? What is produced? What is the capital?

Where is Mississippi? What is its surface? What is its most important production? What is the capital?

**XXIII. Louisiana and Texas.**

Louisiana is west of Mississippi.

It has no mountains. A part of the state is lower than the water in the Mississippi River, which is kept from overflowing by means of artificial banks. It produces large quantities of sugar.



SUGAR CANE.

BATON ROUGE is the capital. New Orleans is a large city. Texas is west of Louisiana.



It is a very large state, but a part of it is thinly settled.

Oranges and lemons grow in the open air. Buffaloes and wild horses live on the prairies.

AUSTIN is the capital.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Louisiana? What is its surface? How is the water of the Mississippi River kept from overflowing? What does this state produce? What is the capital? What is New Orleans?

Where is Texas? What is it? What fruits grow? What animals live on the prairies? What is the capital?

#### XXIV. Arkansas and Missouri.

Arkansas is north of Louisiana, and west of the Mississippi River.

In the eastern part it is nearly level; in the western part it is uneven. It has numerous hot springs.

LITTLE ROCK is the capital.

Missouri is north of Arkansas, and also west of the Mississippi River.

It contains large quantities of lead, iron ore, and coal.

JEFFERSON CITY is the capital.

St. Louis is the largest city.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Arkansas? What is the surface in the eastern part? In the western part? What has it? What is the capital?

Where is Missouri? From what is the state named? What does it contain? What is the capital? What is the largest city?

#### XXV. Tennessee and Kentucky.

Tennessee is west of North Caro-

lina. It was once a part of the latter state.

This is a long state, extending from the Alleghany Mountains to the Mississippi River.

A great number of swine and mules are raised in this state.

NASHVILLE is the capital.

Kentucky is north of Tennessee.

This state was once a part of Virginia, and was first settled by famous hunters.

It produces great quantities of hemp and flax. Large numbers of horses and cattle are raised in this state.

It contains the famous Mammoth Cave, which extends many miles under ground.

FRANKFORT is the capital.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Tennessee? What was it once? What is it? What are raised in this state? What is the capital?

Where is Kentucky? What was it once? By whom was it first settled? What does it produce? What are raised in this state? What does it contain? What is the capital?

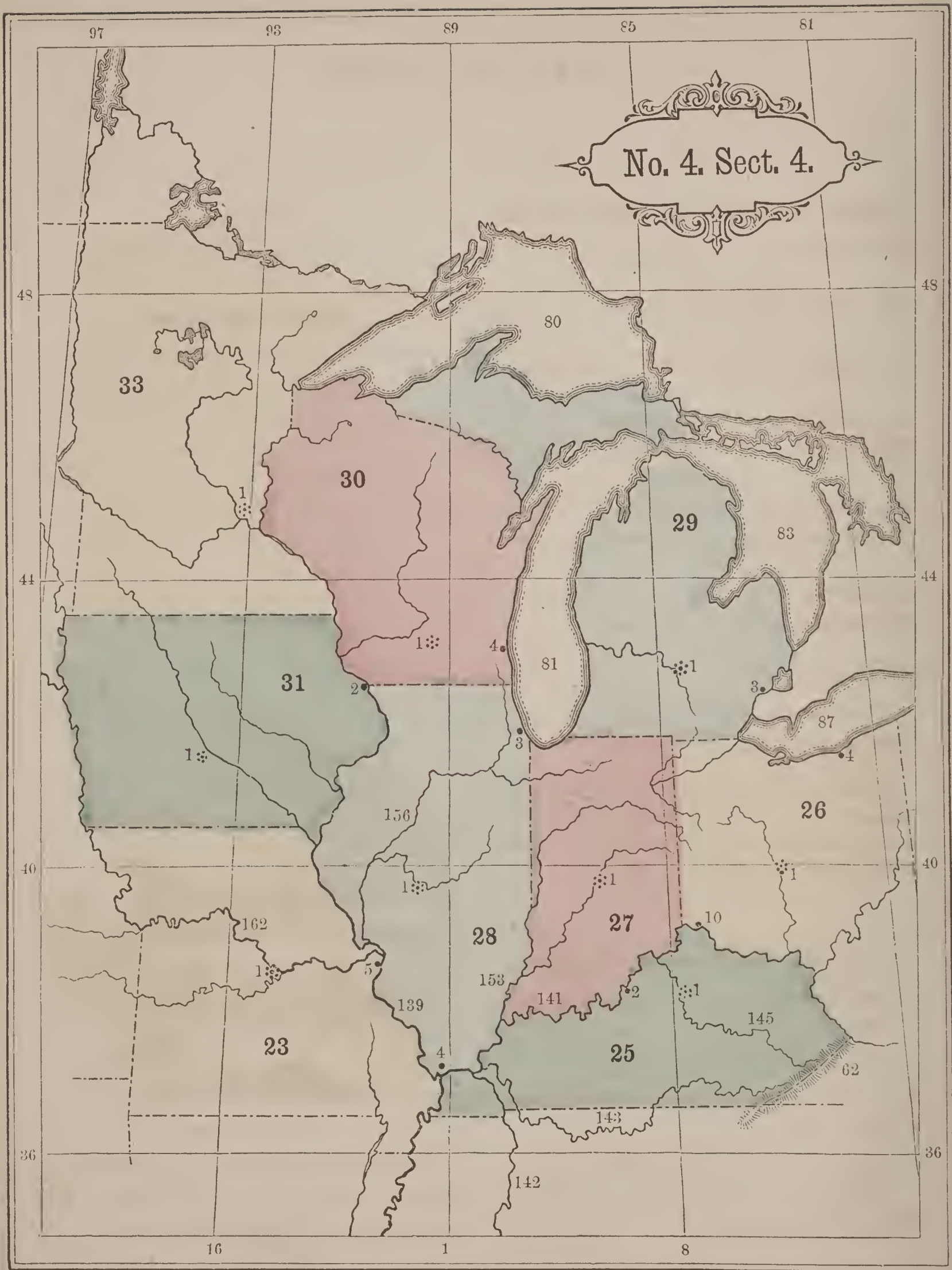
#### XXVI. Ohio.

Ohio is north of Kentucky, and west of Pennsylvania. It is named from the large river which flows along its southern boundary.

Ohio produces great quantities of corn and wheat, and has large numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep.

This state has much commerce on Lake Erie and the Ohio River.

COLUMBUS is the capital.





## WESTERN STATES.

### KEY TO MAP No. 4.—SECTION 4.

#### States, Capitals, and Chief Towns.

- 23 Missouri. 1. JEFFERSON CITY. 5. St. Louis.  
25 Kentucky. 1. FRANKFORT. 2. Louisville.  
26 Ohio. 1. COLUMBUS. 4. Cleveland. 10. Cincinnati.  
27 Indiana. 1. INDIANAPOLIS.  
28 Illinois. 1. SPRINGFIELD. 3. Chicago. 4. Cairo.  
29 Michigan. 1. LANSING. 3. Detroit.  
30 Wisconsin. 1. MADISON. 4. Milwaukee.  
31 Iowa. 1. DES MOINES. 2. Dubuque.  
33 Minnesota. 1. ST. PAUL.

#### Mountains.

- 62 CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS.

#### Lakes and Rivers.

- 80 LAKE SUPERIOR.  
81 LAKE MICHIGAN.  
83 LAKE HURON.  
87 LAKE ERIE.  
139 MISSISSIPPI RIVER.  
141 OHIO.  
142 TENNESSEE.  
143 CUMBERLAND.  
145 KENTUCKY.  
153 WABASH.  
156 ILLINOIS.  
162 MISSOURI.

Cincinnati, on the Ohio River, is the largest city.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Ohio? From what is it named? What does it produce? What animals has it? What is said of its commerce? What is the capital? What is said of Cincinnati?

#### XXVII. Indiana and Illinois.

Indiana is west of Ohio.

The people of this state are principally engaged in farming. Large numbers of swine and cattle are raised in this state.

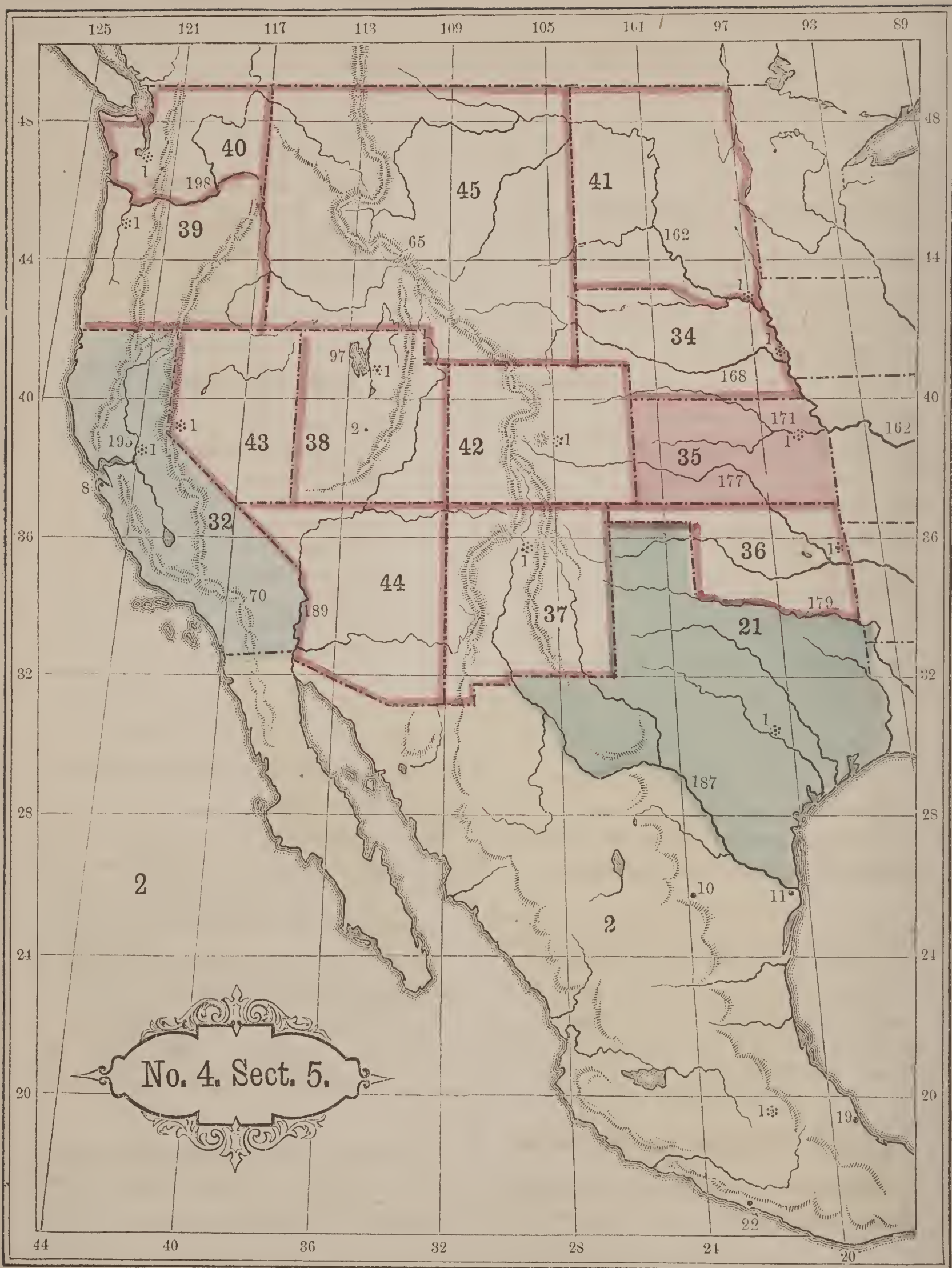
INDIANAPOLIS is the capital.

Illinois is next west of Indiana. This is a large state.



HARVEST SCENE.

It contains much rich prairie land, and is a very productive state. The people are principally farmers.





## WESTERN STATES, CONCLUDED.

### KEY TO MAP No. 4.—SECTION 5.

- 21 Texas. 1. AUSTIN.  
32 California. 1 SACRAMENTO. 8. San Francisco.  
34 Nebraska Ter. 1. OMAHA CITY.  
35 Kansas. 1 TOPEKA.  
36 Indian Ter. 1. TAHLEQUAH.  
37 New Mexico Ter. 1. SANTA FE.  
38 Utah. 1. SALT LAKE CITY. 2. Fillmore City.  
39 Oregon. 1. SALEM.  
40 Washington Ter. 1. OLYMPIA.  
41 Dakota Ter. 1. YANCTON.  
42 Colorado Ter. 1. DENVER CITY.  
43 Nevada Ter. 1. CARSON CITY.  
44 Arizona Ter.  
45 Idaho Ter.

- 2 Mexico. 1. MEXICO. 10. Monterey. 11. Matamoras. 19. Vera Cruz. 22. Acapulco.

### Ocean and Mountains.

- 2 PACIFIC OCEAN.  
65 ROCKY MOUNTAINS.  
70 SIERRA NEVADA.

### Lake and Rivers.

- 97 GREAT SALT LAKE.  
162 MISSOURI RIVER.  
168 NEBRASKA.  
171 KANSAS.  
177 ARKANSAS.  
179 RED.  
187 RIO GRANDE.  
189 COLORADO.  
195 SACRAMENTO.  
198 COLUMBIA.

It has extensive mines of lead.  
SPRINGFIELD is the capital.

Chicago is the largest city, and the principal port on Lake Michigan.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Indiana? In what are the people of this state engaged? What animals are raised in this state? What is the capital?

Where is Illinois? What is it? What does it contain? What is said of it? What are the people? What has it? What is the capital? What is said of Chicago?

### XXVIII. Michigan and Wisconsin.

Michigan is north of Ohio and Indiana. It is noted for the great lakes

which surround it. It has a very extensive coast-line.

It contains very rich copper mines. The winters in the northern part are cold.

LANSING is the capital.

Detroit is the largest city, and a port on the Detroit River.

Wisconsin is west of Michigan, and north of Illinois. It is cold in the northern part, but has a very healthy climate.

It has the richest lead mines in the world. There are also copper mines in the northern part.

MADISON is the capital.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Michigan? For what is it noted? What has it? What does it contain? What is said of the winters? What is the capital? What is said of Detroit?

Where is Wisconsin? What is said of the climate? What has it? What are in the northern part? What is the capital?

### XXIX. Iowa and Minnesota.

Iowa is west of Wisconsin and Illinois.

It has a large quantity of rich prairie land. It has mines of lead and coal. It is a very productive state.

DES MOINES is the capital.

Minnesota is north of Iowa.

It is the most elevated state in the Union. It has numerous rivers and small lakes.

Its winters are cold, but the climate is very healthy.

ST. PAUL is the capital.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Iowa? What has it? What has it mines of? What is it? What is the capital?

Where is Minnesota? What is it? What has it? What is said of its winters? Of the climate? What is the capital?

### XXX. Kansas, California, and Oregon.

Kansas is west of Missouri.

It is named from its large river.

It has fine forest trees.

LEAVENWORTH is the capital.

California is on the Pacific Ocean.

It has an extensive sea-coast and some good harbors.

It is noted for its mild climate and productive gold mines.

SACRAMENTO is the capital.

San Francisco is the chief seaport.

Oregon is north of California on the Pacific Ocean.

Its surface is very uneven. Only a small part of the state has been settled. There are many wild animals yet living in the forests.

SALEM is the capital.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Kansas? From what is it named? What has it? What is the capital?

Where is California? What has it? For what is it noted? What is the capital? What is the chief seaport?

Where is Oregon? What is its surface? How much of it has been settled? What are living in the forests? What is the capital?

XXXI. The Territories of the United States are thinly settled portions of the country, and have no state governments.

They are Washington, Dakota, Nebraska, Indian, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and Idaho.

Washington Territory is the most north-western. It is north and east of Oregon.

It abounds in evergreen trees such as spruce, cedar, and fir; and in wild animals and fish.

OLYMPIA is the capital.

QUESTIONS.—What are the Territories? Name them.

What is Washington Territory? Where is it? What is said of its trees? Of its animals? What is the capital?



**XXXII. Dakota and Nebraska.**

Dakota is next west of Minnesota.

It contains numerous salt lakes.

YANCTON is the capital.



BUFFALOES.

Nebraska is south of Dakota. It is mostly prairie, with dense forests on the banks of the rivers. There are many buffaloes in this territory.

OMAHA CITY is the capital.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Dakota? What does it contain? What is the capital?

Where is Nebraska? What is it? What grow on the banks of the rivers? What animals are found? What is the capital?

**XXXIII. Indian Territory, New Mexico and Colorado.**

The Indian Territory is south of Kansas. It is inhabited principally by Indians.

TAHLEQUAH is the capital.

New Mexico is west of Texas. It is chiefly valuable for its mines of gold, silver, iron, and copper.

SANTA FE is the capital.

Colorado is west of Kansas.

It is a new territory, noted for its famous gold mines.

DENVER CITY is the capital.

QUESTIONS.—Where is the Indian Territory? By whom is it inhabited? What is the capital?

Where is New Mexico Territory? For what is it valuable? What is the capital?

Where is Colorado? What is it? For what is it noted? What is the capital?

**XXXIV. Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and Idaho.**

Utah is west of Colorado.

It contains the Great Salt Lake.

It is noted for being the residence of the Mormons.

SALT LAKE CITY is the capital.

Nevada is between Utah and California.

It is noted for its rich silver mines.

CARSON CITY is the capital.

Arizona is west of New Mexico.

It contains mines of gold and silver.

Idaho is north of Utah, and west of Dakota.

It is mountainous, and has many rivers.

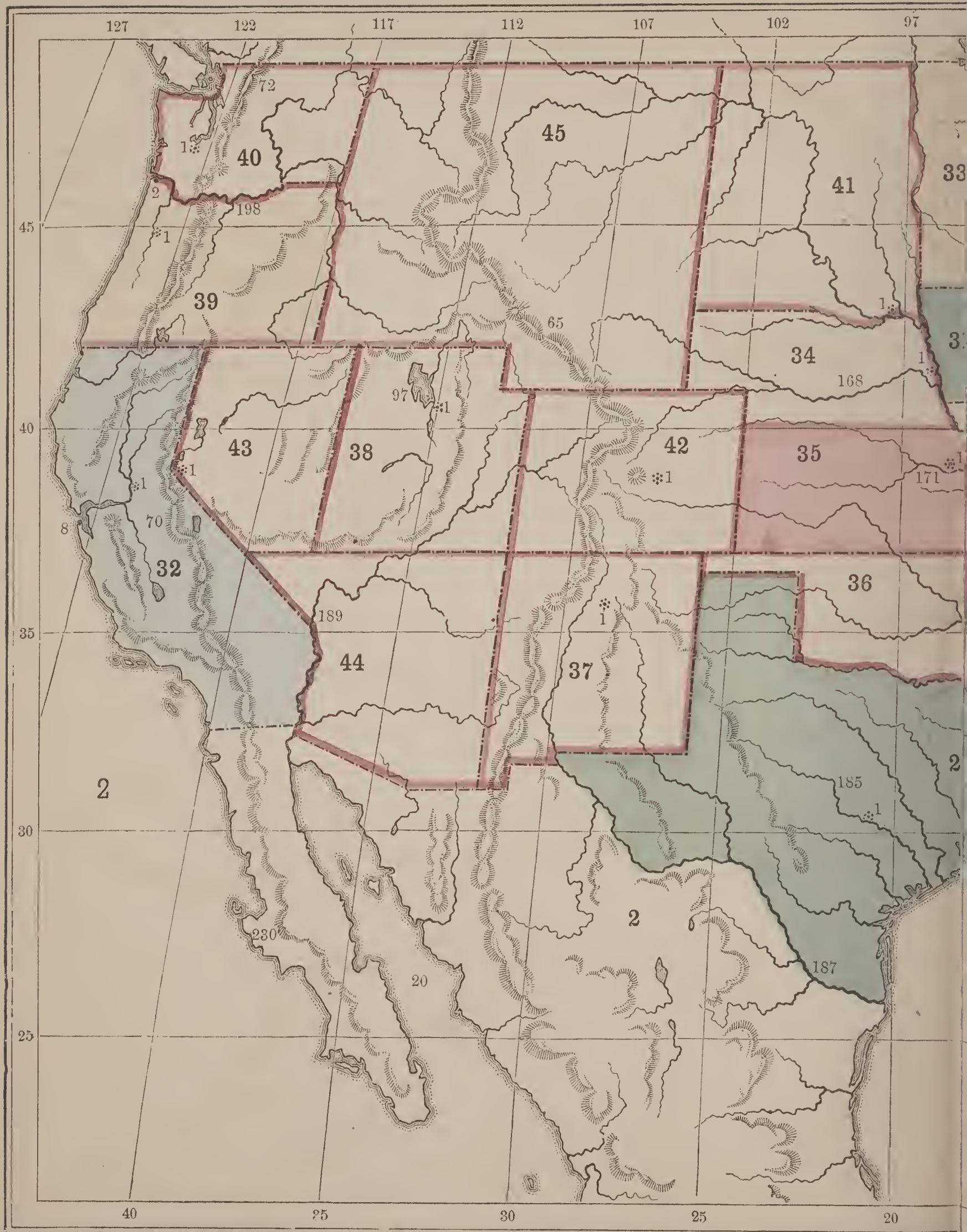
Where is Utah? What does it contain? For what is it noted? What is the capital?

Where is Nevada? For what is it noted? What is the capital?

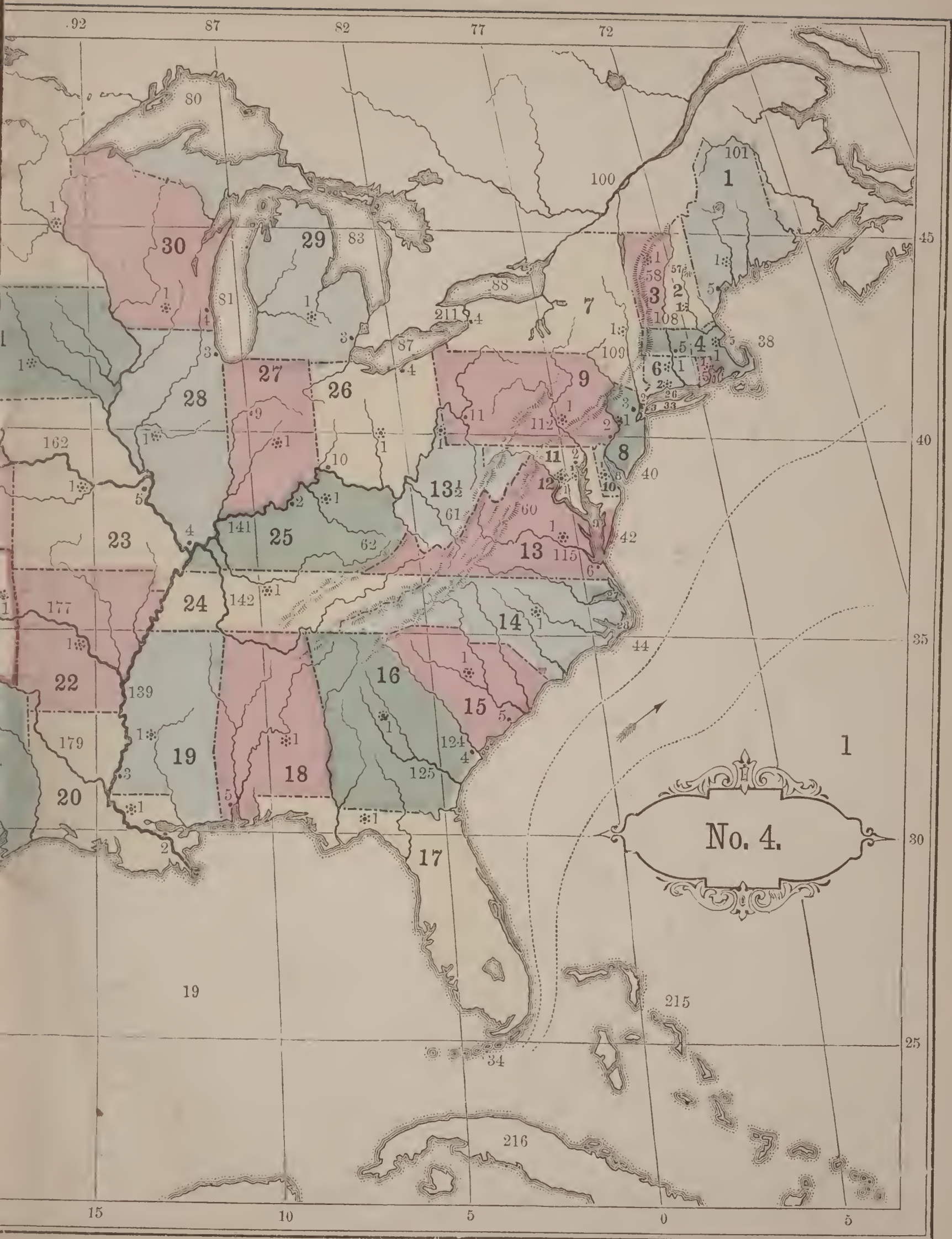
Where is Arizona? What does it contain?

Where is Idaho? What is said of it?









# UNITED STATES.

## KEY TO MAP No. 4.

### States, Capitals, and Chief Towns.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Maine. 1. AUGUSTA. 5. Portland.                              | 23 Missouri. 1. JEFFERSON CITY. 5. St. Louis.       |
| 2 New Hampshire. 1. CONCORD.                                   | 24 Tennessee. 1. NASHVILLE.                         |
| 3 Vermont. 1. MONTPELIER.                                      | 25 Kentucky. 1. FRANKFORT. 2. Louisville.           |
| 4 Massachusetts. 1. BOSTON. 5. Springfield.                    | 26 Ohio. 1. COLUMBUS. 4. Cleveland. 10. Cincinnati. |
| 5 Rhode Island. 1. PROVIDENCE.                                 | 27 Indiana. 1. INDIANAPOLIS. 9. Lafayette.          |
| 6 Connecticut. 1. HARTFORD. 2. NEW HAVEN.                      | 28 Illinois. 1. SPRINGFIELD. 3. Chicago. 4. Cairo.  |
| 7 New York. 1. ALBANY. 2. New York. 3. Brooklyn. 4. Buffalo.   | 29 Michigan. 1. LANSING. 3. Detroit.                |
| 8 New Jersey. 1. TRENTON. 3. Newark.                           | 30 Wisconsin. 1. MADISON. 4. Milwaukee.             |
| 9 Pennsylvania. 1. HARRISBURG. 2. Philadelphia. 11. Pittsburg. | 31 Iowa. 1. DES MOINES.                             |
| 10 Delaware. 1. DOVER.   | 32 California. 1. SACRAMENTO. 8. San Francisco.     |
| 11 Maryland. 1. ANNAPOLIS. 2. Baltimore.                       | 33 Minnesota. 1. ST. PAUL.                          |
| 12 District of Columbia. 1. WASHINGTON.                        | 34 Nebraska Territory. 1. OMAHA CITY.               |
| 13 Virginia. 1. RICHMOND. 6. Norfolk.                          | 35 Kansas. 1. TOPEKA.                               |
| 13½ West Virginia. 1. WHEELING.                                | 36 Indian Territory. 1. TAHLEQUAH.                  |
| 14 North Carolina. 1. RALEIGH.                                 | 37 New Mexico Territory. 1. SANTA FE.               |
| 15 South Carolina. 1. COLUMBIA. 5. Charleston.                 | 38 Utah Territory. 1. SALT LAKE CITY.               |
| 16 Georgia. 1. MILLEDGEVILLE. 4. Savannah.                     | 39 Oregon. 1. SALEM. 2. Astoria.                    |
| 17 Florida. 1. TALLAHASSEE.                                    | 40 Washington Territory. 1. OLYMPIA.                |
| 18 Alabama. 1. MONTGOMERY. 5. Mobile.                          | 41 Dakota Territory. 1. YANCTON.                    |
| 19 Mississippi. 1. JACKSON. 3. Natchez.                        | 42 Colorado Territory. 1. DENVER CITY.              |
| 20 Louisiana. 1. BATON ROUGE. 2. New Orleans.                  | 43 Nevada Territory. 1. CARSON CITY.                |
| 21 Texas. 1. AUSTIN.   | 44 Arizona Territory.                               |
| 22 Arkansas. 1. LITTLE ROCK.                                   | 45 Idaho Territory.                                 |



**Oceans, Gulfs, and Bays.**

1. ATLANTIC OCEAN.
2. PACIFIC OCEAN.
5. MASSACHUSETTS BAY.
8. DELAWARE BAY.
9. CHESAPEAKE BAY.
19. GULF OF MEXICO.
20. GULF OF CALIFORNIA.

**Sounds.**

26. LONG ISLAND SOUND.
27. ALBEMARLE SOUND.
28. PAMLICO SOUND.

**Islands.**

33. LONG ISLAND.
34. FLORIDA KEYS.
215. BAHAMA.
216. CUBA.

**Capes and Peninsulas.**

38. COD.
40. MAY.
42. CHARLES.
44. HATTERAS.
230. CALIFORNIA.

**Mountains.**

57. WHITE.
58. GREEN.
60. BLUE RIDGE.
61. ALLEGHANY.
62. CUMBERLAND.
65. ROCKY.
70. SIERRA NEVADA.
72. CASCADE.

**Lakes.**

80. SUPERIOR.
81. MICHIGAN.
83. HURON.
87. ERIE.
88. ONTARIO.
97. GREAT SALT.

**Rivers.**

100. ST. LAWRENCE.
101. ST. JOHN'S.
108. CONNECTICUT.
109. HUDSON.
112. SUSQUEHANNA.
115. JAMES.
124. SAVANNAH.
125. ALTAMAHA.
139. MISSISSIPPI.
141. OHIO.
142. TENNESSEE.
162. MISSOURI.
168. NEBRASKA.
171. KANSAS.
177. ARKANSAS.
179. RED.
185. COLORADO.
187. RIO GRANDE.
189. COLORADO.
198. COLUMBIA.
211. NIAGARA.

**Questions on the Map of the United States.**

What ocean on the east of the United States? West? Gulf on the south? Country on the south?

Point out and name each state. Point out Massachusetts Bay. Gulf of California. Alleghany Mountains; Rocky; Green; White. Lake Superior; Huron; Michigan; Erie; Ontario. Hudson River; Connecticut; Mississippi; Ohio; Missouri.

New York City; Washington; Boston; Chicago.





# NORTH AMERICA.

## KEY TO MAP No. 2.

### Countries, Capitals, and Chief Towns.

- 1 Russian America. 1. SITKA.  
2 British America. 1. Toronto. 3.  
OTTAWA.  
3 Greenland. 1. UPERNAVIK.  
4 United States. 1. WASHINGTON. 2.  
Boston. 3. New York. 4. Philadelphia.  
10. New Orleans. 11. St. Louis. 13.  
Cincinnati. 15. Chicago. 16. San Fran-  
cisco.  
5 Mexico. 1. MEXICO. 4. San Luis Potosi.  
6 Balize. 1. BALIZE.  
7 Central America. 1. SAN SALVADOR.

### Oceans, Seas, Gulfs, and Bays.

- 1 ARCTIC.  
2 ATLANTIC.  
3 PACIFIC  
4 CARIBBEAN SEA.  
10 HUDSON'S BAY.  
15 GULF OF MEXICO.

### Straits and Channel.

- 33 DAVIS'S STRAIT.  
39 FLORIDA STRAIT.  
40 CHANNEL OF YUCATAN.  
45 BEHRING'S STRAIT.

### Islands.

- 46 BARING.  
55 ICELAND.  
58 NEWFOUNDLAND.  
64 BAHAMA ISLANDS.  
66 CUBA.  
69 HAYTI.

### Peninsulas, Capes, and Isthmus.

- 82 NOVA SCOTIA.  
84 YUCATAN.  
85 CALIFORNIA.  
87 CAPE BARROW.  
90 CAPE FAREWELL.  
94 CAPE RACE.  
111 ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.

### Mountains.

- 112 ROCKY.

### Lakes.

- 126 GREAT SLAVE.  
130 WINNIPEG.  
134 SUPERIOR.

### Rivers

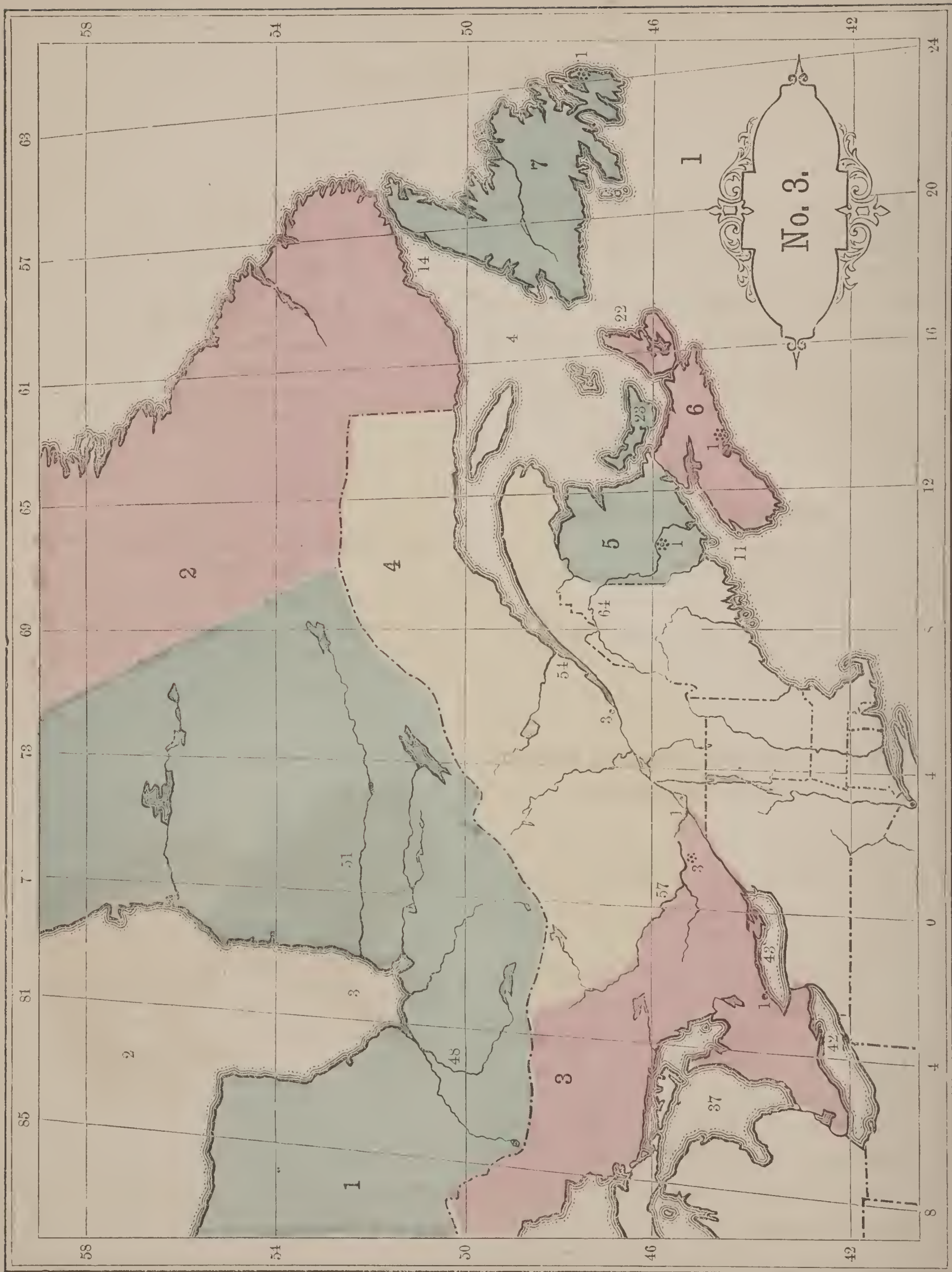
- 142 MACKENSIE.  
156 ST. LAWRENCE.  
158 MISSISSIPPI.  
161 MISSOURI.  
166 RIO GRANDE.  
169 COLUMBIA.

### Questions on the Map of North America.

What ocean east of North America? West?  
What country near the centre? In the North?  
North-west? South of the United States?

Point out Greenland. Davis's Strait. Behring's  
Strait. Iceland. Cuba. Cape Farewell. Isthmus  
of Darien. Rocky Mountains. Lake Winnipeg.  
Lake Superior.

River St. Lawrence. Mississippi. Missouri.





## BRITISH PROVINCES.

### KEY TO MAP No. 3.

#### Countries, Capitals, and Chief Towns.

- 1 Hudson's Bay Territory.
- 2 Labrador.
- 3 Upper Canada. 1. Toronto. 3. OTTAWA.
- 4 Lower Canada. 1. MONTREAL. 3. Quebec.
- 5 New Brunswick. 1. FREDERICTON.
- 6 Nova Scotia. 1. HALIFAX.
- 7 Newfoundland. 1. St. John's.

#### Ocean, Bays, and Strait.

- 1 ATLANTIC OCEAN.
- 2 HUDSON'S BAY.
- 3 JAMES'S BAY.
- 4 GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.
- 11 BAY OF FUNDY.
- 14 BELLISLE STRAIT.

#### Islands.

- 22 CAPE BRETON.
- 23 PRINCE EDWARD'S.

#### Lakes and Rivers.

- 42 LAKE ERIE.
- 43 LAKE ONTARIO.
- 48 ABBITIBBEE RIVER.
- 51 EAST MAIN.
- 54 ST. LAWRENCE.
- 57 OTTAWA.
- 64 ST. JOHN.

#### Questions on the Map of the British Provinces.

Point out Labrador. Hudson's Bay Territory. Upper Canada. Lower Canada. Nova Scotia.

Where is Hudson's Bay? Gulf of St. Lawrence? River St. Lawrence?

### XXXV. Greenland, Russian America, and British America.

The United States and several other countries form the largest division of the western continent, called North America.

Greenland is a large island far to the north-east of the United States.

It is very cold and has few inhabitants. These are clothed in skins and live on fish and wild animals.

Russian America is far to the north-west of the United States.

It is warmer than Greenland, but has few plants.



BLACK FOX.

The people are engaged in fishing and catching furs.

British America is north of the United States. It consists of several provinces.

Hudson's Bay Territory is a very large country. It is a very cold country, and its principal products are the furs and skins of wild animals. Most of the people who live in it are Indians.

Labrador is a cold, barren country on the Atlantic Ocean.

QUESTIONS.—What do the United States and other countries form? What is Greenland? What is its climate? What is said of its inhabitants? Where is Russian America? What is said of its climate? People? Where is British America? of what does it consist? What is Hudson's Bay Territory? What are its products? Who live in it? What is Labrador?

### **XXXVI. Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.**

Upper Canada and Lower Canada are south of Hudson's Bay Territory. They are now united in one province.

The winters are long and cold, but the summers are warm, and vegetation grows rapidly. The principal minerals are iron and copper.

OTTAWA is the capital.

Montreal is a large city, with fine wharves and public buildings.

Quebec is an old French city, and the principal port.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are smaller provinces, east of Maine.

They have an abundance of coal.

The people catch large quantities of fish.

HALIFAX is an important city where many of the ocean steamers stop.

Newfoundland is a large island east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It has a cold climate, and very few people live on it.

QUESTIONS.—Where are Upper and Lower Canada? What is said of them? Of the winters and summers? Vegetation? Minerals? Ottawa? Montreal? Quebec?

Where are New Brunswick and Nova Scotia? What have they? What is said of the people? Halifax? Newfoundland? Its climate and people?

### **XXXVII. Mexico and Balize.**

Mexico is south-west of the United States, and west of the Gulf of Mexico.

It is a large country, and has some very high mountains, and rich silver mines.

MEXICO is the capital. It is a large and rich city.

Balize is a very small country, next to Mexico, on the Caribbean Sea.

Among its productions are indigo, mahogany, fruits, and dye-woods.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Mexico? What is said of it? Its capital?

What is Balize? Mention some of its productions?

### **XXXVIII. Central America and West Indies.**

Central America is in the southern part of North America.

It is a very warm country.

The cochineal insect is obtained here.

The West India Islands are east





BANANAS.

of the Gulf of Mexico. They have a

warm climate, and are very productive.

The principal products are cotton, sugar, coffee, spices, and tropical fruits.

Some of the islands are subject to violent storms of wind and rain, called *hurricanes*.

The steamships from New York to the Isthmus of Darien pass near these islands.

Cuba is the largest island.

HAVANA is its capital.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Central America? What is said of it? What is obtained? Where are the West India Islands? What is said of their climate? Productions? Of hurricanes? Steamships? Cuba? Havana?

### XXXIX. South America.

South America comprises the southern part of the Western Continent.

It contains lofty mountains, large rivers, and immense plains and forests.

There are many volcanoes in the Andes. A *volcano* is a mountain which sends forth fire and smoke from the top.

Indigo is produced in the northern states. Cayenne pepper and cloves are produced in Guiana. India-rubber and diamonds are obtained in Brazil.

Peruvian bark is a production of Peru.



CONDOR.

The condor, the largest bird that flies, is found in South America.





## SOUTH AMERICA.

### KEY TO MAP No. 5.

#### States, Capitals, and Chief Towns.

- 1 New Grenada. 1. BOGOTA.
- 2 Venezuela. 1. CARACAS.
3. Guiana. 1. GEORGETOWN. 2. New Amsterdam. 4. Cayenne.
- 4 Brazil. 1. RIO JANEIRO. 8. Bahia, or St. Salvador.
- 5 Paraguay. 1. ASSUMPTION.
- 6 Uruguay. 1. MONTEVIDEO.
- 7 Argentine Republic. 1. BUENOS AYRES.
- 8 Patagonia.
- 9 Chili. 1. SANTIAGO. 6. Valparaiso.
- 10 Bolivia. 1. CHUQUISACA.
- 11 Peru. 1. LIMA. 8. Cuzco.
- 12 Ecuador. 1. QUITO.

#### Oceans, Sea, Gulf, Bays, and Strait.

- 1 ATLANTIC OCEAN.
- 2 PACIFIC OCEAN.
- 3 CARIBBEAN SEA.
- 10 BLANCO BAY.
- 12 BAY OF ST. GEORGE.
- 19 GULF OF GUAYAQUIL.
- 23 STRAIT OF MAGELLAN.

There are rich mines of gold, silver, and copper.

Brazil is the largest country.

QUESTIONS.—What does South America comprise? What does it contain? What are in the Andes? What is a volcano? Where is indigo produced? Cayenne pepper and cloves? What are obtained from Brazil and Peru? What bird is found? What mines? Which is the largest country?

**XL.** New Grenada, Ecuador, and Peru are mountainous countries.

#### Islands.

- 33 JOANNES.
- 39 FALKLAND.
- 42 TERRA DEL FUEGO.

#### Isthmus, Capes, and Mountains.

- 52 ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.
- 56 CAPE ST. ROQUE.
- 61 CAPE HORN.
- 63 CAPE BLANCO.
- 69 BRAZILIAN MOUNTAINS.
- 71 ANDES.
- 78 COTOPAXI.

#### Rivers.

- 93 ORINOCO.
- 104 AMAZON.
- 130 TOCANTINS.
- 136 ST. FRANCISCO.
- 138 RIO DE LA PLATA.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

—What sea on the north of South America?

3. Ocean on the east? 1. West? 2.

Point out and name each country. 1–12.

Point to the Strait of Magellan. 23. Cape Horn.

61. Brazilian Mountains. 69. Andes. 71. River Orinoco. 93. Amazon. 104.

Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic contain large plains covered with grass.

Chili is wholly west of the Andes.

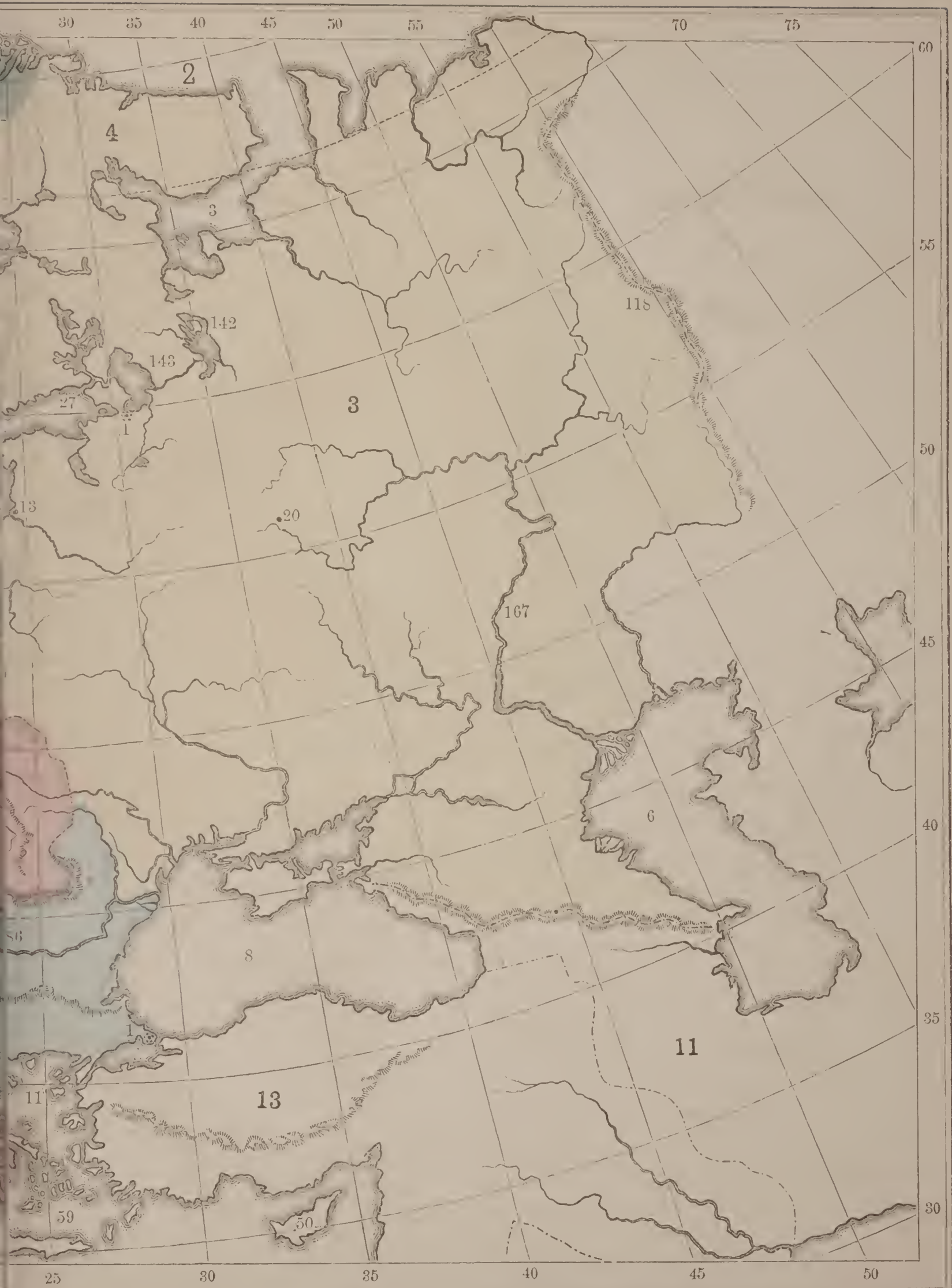
Patagonia is a cold country, mostly barren.

RIO JANEIRO is the most important city in South America.

QUESTIONS.—Which are mountainous countries? Which contain plains? What is said of Chili? Patagonia? Rio Janeiro?







# EUROPE.

## KEY TO MAP No. 6.

### Countries, Capitals, and Chief Towns.

- 1 Norway. 1. CHRISTIANIA.  
2 Sweden. 1. STOCKHOLM.  
3 Russia. 1. ST. PETERSBURG. 13. Riga.  
20. Moscow.  
4 Lapland.  
5 Poland. 1. CRACOW. 2. Warsaw.  
6 Austria. 1. VIENNA.  
7 Turkey. 1. CONSTANTINOPLE.  
8 Greece. 1. ATHENS.  
13 Italy, or Italian States. 1. TURIN.  
2. Milan. 5. Florence. 6. Rome.  
7. Naples.  
16 France. 1. PARIS. 16. Lyons. 20. Mar-  
seilles.  
17 Spain. 1. MADRID.  
18 Portugal. 1. LISBON.  
19 England. 1. LONDON. 13. Liverpool.  
20 Wales.  
21 Scotland. 1. EDINBURGH. 8. Glasgow.  
22 Ireland. 1. DUBLIN. 5. Cork.  
23 Belgium. 1. BRUSSELS.  
24 Holland. 1. HAGUE. 2. Amsterdam.  
25 Denmark. 1. COPENHAGEN.  
26 Prussia. 1. BERLIN.  
27 German States. 1. FRANKFORT. 9.  
Hamburg.  
34 Switzerland. 1. BERNE.

### Oceans, Seas, Gulfs, and Bays.

- 1 ATLANTIC OCEAN.  
2 ARCTIC OCEAN.  
3 WHITE SEA.  
6 CASPIAN SEA.  
8 BLACK SEA.  
11 ARCHIPELAGO.  
12 MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

- 13 ADRIATIC SEA.  
17 BAY OF BISCAY.  
21 NORTH SEA.  
25 BALTIC SEA.  
27 GULF OF FINLAND.  
28 GULF OF BOTHNIA.

### Straits and Channel.

- 31 SKAGER RACK.  
40 STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR.  
41 ENGLISH CHANNEL.  
42 STRAIT OF DOVER.

### Islands.

- 46 ICELAND.  
50 CYPRUS.  
59 CANDIA.  
64 SICILY.  
68 CORSICA.  
69 SARDINIA.  
77 GREAT BRITAIN.  
78 IRELAND.

### Capes.

- 109 ST. VINCENT.  
111 ORTEGAL.  
113 LAND'S END.  
114 CLEAR.

### Mountains.

- 117 SCANDINAVIAN.  
118 URAL.  
122 ALPS.  
124 APENNINES.  
131 PYRENEES.  
135 MOUNT HECLA.

### Lakes.

- 142 ONEGA.  
143 LADOGA.



**Rivers.**

- 167 VOLGA.
- 186 DANUBE.
- 194 RHONE.
- 204 LOIRE.
- 205 SEINE.
- 207 RHINE.

**Asia and Africa, on Map of Europe.***Countries.*

- 1 MOROCCO.
- 2 ALGIERS.
- 3 TUNIS.
- 11 PERSIA.
- 13 TURKEY.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF EUROPE.—What ocean on the north of Europe? 2. West? 1. Sea on the south? 12.

Point out and name each country. 1-34. Point out the seas. 3-13, 21, 25. Gulfs. 27, 28. Straits. 31-42. Islands. 46-78. Mountains. 117-135. Rivers. 167-207. Lakes. 142, 143.

Point out London. Paris. St. Petersburg. Rome.

Name the capital of each country. In what direction from London is Paris? St. Petersburg? Constantinople? Rome?

In what direction from Paris is London? Copenhagen? Madrid? Rome?

In what direction from Rome is London? Constantinople? Vienna? Lisbon?

**XLI. EUROPE.**

Europe is the north-west division of the Eastern Continent. People go there from America in steamships and sailing vessels.

Europe has an irregular coast, and numerous rivers and mountains.

Norway and Sweden are cold countries, and produce but few vegetables. They are governed by one king.

Russia is a large, level country. The northern part, called Lapland, is covered with snow a large part of the year.

The people wrap themselves in furs and travel on sledges drawn by reindeer.

Austria contains several different states, all governed by one emperor. It has very little sea-coast.



TRAVELING IN LAPLAND.

QUESTIONS.—What is Europe? How do people go there from America?

What is said of its sea-coast? Rivers and mountains? What does it contain?

What are Norway and Sweden? What is said of them? How are they governed?

What is Russia? What is said of the northern part? How do the people travel?

What does Austria contain? What is said of the government? Of the sea-coast?

**XLII. TURKEY.**

Turkey produces silk, wool, and fruits. The Turks are an indolent people. They wear loose dresses, and turbans on their heads.



TURK.

Greece is noted for its ruins of temples and statues.

Italy has an extensive sea-coast. It has a delightful climate, and is the resort of travellers and artists.

Spain and Portugal are mountainous countries.

They are productive in the valleys, and are noted for their fine fruits, such as oranges, lemons, grapes, and olives.

France is rich in vegetable products, and has a great amount of manufactures.

Wines and silks in large quantities are obtained from France.

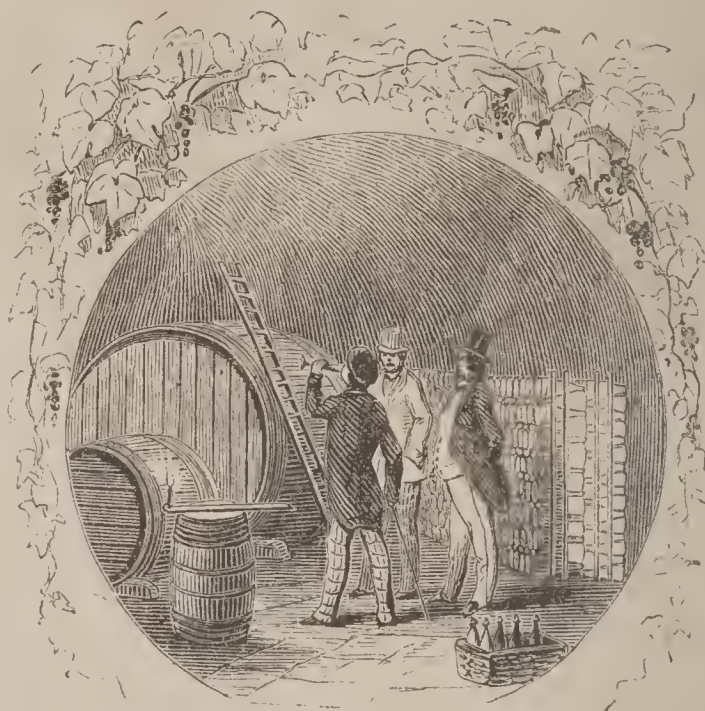
PARIS is a large and beautiful city.

QUESTIONS.—What does Turkey produce? What is said of the Turks?

For what is Greece noted? What has Italy? What is said of it?

What are Spain and Portugal? For what are they noted?

What is said of France? Of wines and silks? Of Paris?



WINE-VAULT.

**XLIII. ENGLAND.**

England is thickly settled, and has many cities and large towns. Wales is mountainous.



LAKE AND MOUNTAIN SCENERY.





HUNTERS.

Scotland is noted for its beautiful lakes and fine scenery.

Ireland is a large, fertile island, and nearly level.

LONDON is the largest city in Europe. Liverpool is an important seaport.

Belgium is the most densely populated country in Europe.

Holland is a low, level country.

Denmark is a small kingdom, consisting of a small peninsula and several islands.

Prussia has long been noted for its excellent schools.

Germany consists of a great number of separate states and kingdoms. The Germans are very fond of music.

Switzerland is very mountainous. It has no sea-coast.

QUESTIONS.—What is said of England? Wales? For what is Scotland noted?

What is said of Ireland? London? Liverpool?

What is Belgium? Holland? Denmark?

What is said of Prussia? Germany? The Germans? Switzerland?

## GENERAL QUESTIONS IN REVIEW ON EUROPE AND AMERICA.

NOTE.—The following questions are given as an illustration of a general review, and include Europe and America, that these countries may now be considered together.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between a plain and a mountain? Will you mention some countries in Europe that are mountainous? Some that are level? Which of the United States are mountainous? What countries of South America contain plains?

Would you find valleys in a mountainous or level country? Why? Are streams of water the most abundant in mountainous or level countries?

What countries in North America are very cold? What countries in Europe have a cold climate? Which is the coldest country in South America?

How could we go to Europe from America?

From what large cities in the United States could we sail? At what important seaport in England could we land?

What ocean would be crossed in going to Europe from America? How long does it take a steamship to go from New York to Liverpool? *Ans.* From ten to fourteen days.

What fruits could we find in Spain? What could be obtained from France? What could we see in Scotland? In Greece? Would you like to go to Europe? Which country should you like to visit best?

What waters would a ship pass through in going from Liverpool to Copenhagen? From Liverpool to Constantinople? What country would be crossed in going from Paris to St. Petersburg by land?



No. 7.





# ASIA.

## KEY TO MAP No. 7.

### Countries, Capitals, and Chief Towns.

- 1 Siberia. 2. IRKOOTSK. 4. TOBOLSK.
- 2 Chinese Tartary.
- 3 Corea. 1. KINGKITAO.
- 4 China. 1. PEKIN.
- 5 Thibet. 1. LASSA.
- 6 Japan. 1. YEDDO.
- 7 Farther India. 1. MONCHOBOO. 2. HUE.  
3. BANGKOK.
- 8 Hindostan. 1. CALCUTTA. 5. Delhi.
- 9 Beloochistan. 1. KELAT.
- 10 Afghanistan. 1. CABDOOL.
- 11 Persia. 1. TEHERAN.
- 12 Arabia. 1. MECCA.
- 13 Turkey. 1. SMYRNA.
- 14 Syria.
- 15 Georgia.
- 16 Independent Toorkistan.

### Oceans, Seas, Gulfs, and Bays.

- 1 ARCTIC OCEAN.
- 2 PACIFIC OCEAN.
- 3 INDIAN OCEAN.
- 10 SEA OF OKHOTSK.
- 15 SEA OF JAPAN.
- 17 YELLOW SEA.
- 22 GULF OF SIAM.
- 24 BAY OF BENGAL.
- 26 ARABIAN SEA.
- 30 PERSIAN GULF.
- 32 RED SEA.
- 34 MEDITERRANEAN SEA.
- 37 BLACK SEA.
- 39 CASPIAN SEA.

### Straits.

- 46 STRAIT OF COREA.
- 48 STRAIT OF MALACCA.
- 51 STRAIT OF BAB-EL-MANDEB.

### Islands.

- 55 NOVA ZEMBLA.
- 66 NIPHON.
- 80 CEYLON.

### Peninsulas, Capes, and Isthmus.

- 88 PENINSULA OF KAMTCHATKA.
- 95 CAPE CAMBODIA.
- 98 CAPE COMORIN.
- 102 ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.

### Mountains and Deserts.

- 103 URAL.
- 106 STANOVOL.
- 112 HIMALAYA.
- 126 GREAT DESERT OF COBI.
- 130 ARABIAN DESERT.

### Lake and Rivers.

- 132 LAKE BAIKAL.
- 141 OBI.
- 145 YENISEI.
- 153 LENA.
- 161 AMOOR.
- 168 HOANG HO.
- 169 YANGTSE-KIANG.
- 171 CAMBODIA.
- 176 GANGES.
- 182 INDUS.

### QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ASIA.

What Ocean north of Asia? 1. East? 2. South? 3.

Point out and name each country. 1-16. Point out the Arabian Sea. 26. Bay of Bengal. 24. Caspian Sea. 39. Red Sea. 32. Point out the Mountains. 103-112. Rivers. 141-182. Pekin. Calcutta.

#### XLIV. ASIA.

Asia is the largest grand division, and contains more people than all the other countries in the world.

It has a very irregular coast-line; and contains many high mountains, broad plains, and large rivers.

Siberia is a large, cold country, with few productions.

China contains the greatest number of people. Tea is one of the most important productions.



GATHERING TEA.

Pekin, the capital, is a very large city.

Japan is a kingdom east of China, and is composed entirely of islands. Camphor is produced from a tree, which grows in Japan. Tea, oranges, and other fruits are also productions of Japan.

Hindustan is a rich country, and thickly settled. It has many productions, among which are opium and in-

digo. Diamonds are found in this country. Elephants and tigers abound.



TIGER.

Persia is noted for the manufacture of fine silks, shawls, and carpets.

Arabia is mostly a desert. Coffee and spices are raised in the fertile portions of the country.

Turkey contains most of the countries mentioned in the Bible.

The other countries of Asia are inhabited principally by roving tribes.

QUESTIONS.—What is Asia? What does it contain? What is said of the coast-line? Of the surface?

What is said of Siberia? Of its productions?

What does China contain? What is the most important production? What is said of Peking?

What is Japan? Of what is it composed? What is produced in Japan? What are the other productions?

What is Hindostan? What is said of it? Of its productions? What are found in this country?

For what is Persia noted? What is Arabia? What are raised in the fertile portions?

What does Turkey contain? By whom are the other countries inhabited?





PALM-TREE.

**XLV. Africa.\***

Africa is south-west of Asia. It has water on all sides except at the isthmus of Suez, where it joins Asia.

It has few bays, lakes, or rivers, and few high mountains. Much of it is a desert.

Cotton and sugar-cane are raised in some of the states.

The islands produce oranges, melons, and other fruits. Dates, pomegranates, and figs are grown in the northern states.

\* This page may be studied after the Key to Map No. 8.

The lion, elephant, camel, and ostrich are found in Africa.

Gold-dust, ivory, and palm oil are obtained from most of the states.



WILD ARAB.

The people are mostly black or dark-colored. The wild Arab roams over the country.

Egypt is one of the most important countries in Africa.

Much of Northern Africa is a desert, covered with sand. The fertile spots in these deserts are called *oases*.

In Southern Africa the land is cultivated, and some of the people own large herds of cattle.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Africa? By what is it surrounded? What is said of its coast? What has it? What is much of it?

What animals are found in Africa? What is obtained from most of the states? What is said of the people? Of Egypt? Of Northern Africa? Of oases? Of Southern Africa?

What are raised in some of the states? What do the islands produce? What are grown in the northern states?





# AFRICA.

## KEY TO MAP No. 8.

### Countries, Capitals, and Chief Towns.

- 1 Morocco. 1. MOROCCO.
- 2 Algiers. 1. ALGIERS.
- 3 Tunis. 1. TUNIS.
- 4 Beled el Jereed. 1. TOOGGOORT.
- 5 Tripoli. 1. TRIPOLI.
- 6 Barca. 1. DERNE.
- 7 Egypt. 1. CAIRO.
- 8 Nubia. 1. NEW DONGOLA.
- 9 Abyssinia. 1. GONDAR.
- 10 Adel and Ajan. 1. BERBERA.
- 11 Zanguebar. 1. MAGADOXO.
- 12 Mozambique. 1. MOZAMBIQUE.
- 13 Zooloo Country.
- 14 Natal. 1. PIETERMARITZBURG.
- 15 Kaffraria.
- 16 Bosjesman's Country. 1. KURRI-  
CHANE.
- 17 Cape Colony. 1. CAPE TOWN
- 18 Hottentot Country.
- 19 Cimbebas.
- 20 Lower Guinea. 1. LOANGO.
- 21 Upper Guinea. 1. COOMASSIE.
- 22 Liberia. 1. MONROVIA.
- 23 Sierra Leone. 1. FREETOWN.
- 24 Senegambia. 1. BATHURST.
- 25 Fezzan. 1. MOORZOOK.
- 26 Soodan. 2. SEGO. 3. Timbuctoo.
- 27 Ethiopia.
- 28 Madagascar. 1. TANANARIVOO.

### Oceans, Seas, and Gulfs.

- 1 INDIAN OCEAN.
- 2 ATLANTIC OCEAN.
- 3 MEDITERRANEAN SEA.
- 6 RED SEA.
- 14 GULF OF GUINEA.

### Straits and Channel.

- 19 STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR.
- 20 STRAIT OF BAB-EL-MANDEB.
- 21 MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL.

### Islands.

- 39 CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.
- 40 CANARY ISLANDS.

### Isthmus and Capes.

- 43 ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.
- 53 GOOD HOPE.
- 57 VERDE.

### Mountains and Desert.

- 61 ATLAS.
- 63 KONG.
- 74 SAHARA DESERT.

### Rivers.

- 92 NILE.
- 102 ZAMBEZE.
- 110 NIGER.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF AFRICA.—What sea north of Africa? 3. East? 6. What ocean east? 1. West? 2. What desert in the northern part? 74. Point out Morocco. 1. Algiers. 2. Egypt. 7. Ethiopia. 27. The River Nile. 92. Niger. 110.





## OCEANICA.

### KEY TO MAP No. 9.

#### Oceans.

- 1 PACIFIC OCEAN.
- 2 INDIAN OCEAN.

#### Islands.

##### 1 Polynesia.

- 9 SANDWICH ISLANDS.
- 15 MARQUESAS ISLANDS.
- 24 SOCIETY ISLANDS.
- 32 FEEJEE ISLANDS.
- 34 CENTRAL ARCHIPELAGO.
- 42 CAROLINE ISLANDS.
- 51 LADRONE ISLANDS.

##### 2 Australasia.

- 52 AUSTRALIA.
- 2. Sidney. 3. Melbourne.
- 55 NEW GUINEA.

- 60 NEW GEORGIA.
- 65 NEW CALEDONIA.
- 67 NEW ZEALAND.
- 72 VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

##### 8 Malaysia.

- 73 SUMATRA.
- 75 JAVA.
- 76 BORNEO.
- 77 CELEBES.
- 79 PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

#### Gulf and Straits.

- 95 GULF OF CARPENTARIA.
- 105 TORRES.
- 106 BASS.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF OCEANICA.—In what ocean is most of Oceanica? Point out and name the principal islands.

### XLVI. Oceanica.

Oceanica is a large division south-east of Asia and west of America. It consists entirely of islands. The largest of these is Australia.

The climate is warm, but generally healthy.

Cotton, grain, and tobacco are raised on most of the islands. On some of them the cocoa-nut, bread-fruit, and yams grow in abundance.

The people are dark-colored, and many of them very degraded.

Most of the islands belong to England, Spain, or Holland.

QUESTIONS.—What is Oceanica? Where is it? Of what does it consist? What is the largest island? What is said of the climate? What are raised on most of the islands? What grow on some of them? What is said of the people? To whom do the islands belong?

## GENERAL QUESTIONS IN REVIEW ON ASIA, AFRICA, AND OCEANICA.

QUESTIONS.—Through what oceans would a ship pass in going from New York to Calcutta? In what country is Calcutta? What are found in Hindostan?

Which way from Hindostan is China? What is one of its most important productions? What are raised in Arabia?

Which way from Asia is Africa? What sea be-

tween Africa and Asia? Where is Egypt? What animals are found in Africa?

Of what does Oceanica consist? What is its climate? Productions?

Did you ever see any people from Asia? From Africa?

Mention some articles which come from Asia. From Africa.

## PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

### KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION OF VOWELS.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—Mête, mêt, hêr—Pîne, pît—Nôte, nôt—Tûbe, tûb, fûll. Long vowels ending a syllable, and short ones followed by a consonant, are not marked.

#### 1. STATES AND COUNTRIES.

##### North America.

ALABAMA,	al-a-bâ'-ma.
ARIZONA,	ar-i-zo'-na.
ARKANSAS,	âr-kan'-sas.
AMERICA,	a-mer'-i-ka.
BALIZE,	ba-leez'.
CALIFORNIA,	kal-i-for'-ni-a.
CANADA,	kan'-a-da.
CAROLINA,	kar-o-lî'-na.
COLORADO,	kol-o-râ'-do.
COLUMBIA,	ko-lum'-be-a.
CONNECTICUT,	kon-net'-i-kut.
DAKOTA,	da-ko'-ta.
DELAWARE,	del'-a-wâr.
FLORIDA,	flor'-i-da.
GEORGIA,	jor'-je-a.
GREENLAND,	green'-land.
IDAHO,	id-a-ho'.
ILLINOIS,	il'-le-noi'.
INDIANA,	in'-de-an'-a.
INDIAN,	in'-de-an.
IOWA,	i'-o-wa.

KANSAS,	kan'-sas.
KENTUCKY,	ken-tuck'-e.
LABRADOR,	lab'-ra-dor.
LOUISIANA,	loo-ee-ze-ah'-na.
MAINE,	mâne.
MARYLAND,	ma'-re-land.
MASSACHUSETTS,	mas'-sa-chu'-sets.
MEXICO,	mex'-i-ko.
MICHIGAN,	mish'-e-gan.
MINNESOTA,	min'-ne-so'-ta.
MISSISSIPPI,	mis'-sis-sip'-pe.
MISSOURI,	mis-soo'-re.
NEBRASKA,	ne-bras'-ka.
NEVADA,	ne-vâ'-da.
NEW BRUNSWICK,	nu bruns'-wik.
NEW HAMPSHIRE,	nu hamp'-shir.
NEW JERSEY,	nu jer'-ze.
NEW YORK,	nu york'.
NOVA SCOTIA,	no'-va sko'-she-a.
OHIO,	o-hi'-o.
OREGON,	or'-e-gon.
PENNSYLVANIA,	pen-sil-va'-ne-a.
RHODE ISLAND,	rôd i'-land.
TENNESSEE,	ten'-nes-se'.
TEXAS,	tex'-as.



UNITED STATES.	u-ni'-ted states.
UTAH,	yoo'-tā.
VERMONT,	ver-mont'.
VIRGINIA,	ver-jin'-e-a.
WASHINGTON,	wāsh'-ing-tun.
WISCONSIN,	wis-kon'-sin.

### South America.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC,	ar'-jen-teen.
BOLIVIA,	bo-le'-vi-ā.
BRAZIL,	brā-zil'.
CHILI,	chil'-le.
ECUADOR.	ek-wā-dōr'.
GUIANA.	ghe-ā'-nā.
NEW GRANADA.	grā-nā'-dā.
PARAGUAY,	pā-rā-gwā'.
PATAGONIA,	pā-tā-gō'-ne-a.
PERU,	pe-roo'.
URUGUAY,	oo-roo-gwā'.
VENEZUELA,	ven'-ez-wee'-la.

### Europe.

AUSTRIA,	ās'-tre-a.
BELGIUM,	bel'-je-um.
DENMARK,	den'-mārk.
ENGLAND,	ing'-gland.
FRANCE,	frāns.
GERMANY,	jer'-ma-ne.
GREECE,	grēs.
HOLLAND,	hol'-land.
IRELAND,	ire'-land.
ITALY,	it'-a-le.
LAPLAND,	lap'-land.
NORWAY,	nor'-wā.
POLAND,	po'-land.
PORTUGAL,	pōr'-tu-gal.
PRUSSIA,	proo'-she-a.
RUSSIA.	roo'-she-a.
SCOTLAND,	skot'-land.
SPAIN,	spāne
SWEDEN.	swe'-den.
SWITZERLAND,	swit'-zer-land.
TURKEY,	tur'-ke.
WALES,	wālz.

### Asia.

AFGHANISTAN,	āf-gān'-is-tān'.
ARABIA,	a-rā'-be-a.
BELOOCHISTAN,	bel-oo-kis-tān'.
CHINA.	chī'-na.
TARTARY,	tar'-ta-re.
COREA,	ko-re'-a.
FARTHER INDIA,	in'-de-a.
GEORGIA,	jor'-je-a.
HINDOSTAN,	hin'-doo-stān'.

JAPAN.	jā-pān'.
PERSIA,	per'-she-a.
SIBERIA,	sī-be'-re-a.
THIBET,	tib'-et.
TOORKISTAN,	toor'-kis-tān'.
TURKEY,	tur'-ke.

### Africa.

ABYSSINIA,	ab'-is-sin'-e-a.
ADEL,	ā'-dēl.
AJAN,	ā-zhan'.
ALGIERS,	āl-jeerz'.
BARCA,	bār'-ka.
BELED EL JEREED,	be-lēd el jer-ceed'.
BOSJESMAN'S.	bos'-yes-mānz'.
CAPE COLONY,	kāp kol'-o-ne.
CIMBEBAS,	sim-bā'-bas.
EGYPT,	e'-jipt.
ETHIOPIA,	e'-the-ō'-pe-a.
FEZZAN,	fēz'-zān'.
GUINEA.	ghin'-ne.
HOTTENTOT.	hot'-ten-tot.
KAFFRARIA,	kāf-frā'-re-a.
LIBERIA,	li-be'-re-a.
MOROCCO,	mo-rok'-ko.
MOZAMBIQUE,	mo-zam-beek'.
NATAL,	nā-tāl.
NUBIA,	nu'-be-a.
SENEGAMBIA,	sān-e-gam'-be-ā.
SIERRA LEONE,	se er'-ra le-ō'-ne.
SOODAN,	soo'-dan'.
TRIPOLI,	trip'-o-le.
TUNIS,	tu'-nis.
ZANGUEBAR,	zāng'-ghā-bar'.
ZOOLOO,	zoo'-loo.

## 2. CITIES AND TOWNS.

### North America.

ACAPULCO,	ak-a-pul'-ko.
ALBANY.	āl'-ba-ne.
ANNAPOLIS.	an-nap'-o-lis.
ASTORIA.	as-to'-re-a.
AUGUSTA.	au-gus'-ta.
AUSTIN,	aus'-tin.
BALIZE.	ba-leez'.
BALTIMORE,	bāl'-ti-more.
BATON ROUGE,	bā-ton roozh'.
BOSTON,	bos'-tun.
BROOKLYN,	brook'-lin.
BUFFALO,	buf'-fa lo.
CAIRO,	kī'-ro.
CARSON CITY,	kār'-sun sit'-e.
CHARLESTON,	chārlz'-tun.
CHICAGO,	she-kā'-go.

CINCINNATI,	sin'-sin-nâ'-te.
CLEVELAND,	kleve'-land
COLUMBIA,.	ko-lum'-be-a
COLUMBUS,	ko-lum'-bus
CONCORD,	kon'-kord.
DENVER CITY,	den'-ver sit'-e.
DES MOINES,	de-moin'.
DETROIT,	de-troit'
DOVER,	do'-ver
DUBUQUE,	du-book'.
FILLMORE CITY,	fil'-môre sit'-e
FRANKFORT,	frank'-fört
FREDERICTON,	fred'-er-ik-tun.
HALIFAX,	hal'-i-fax.
HARRISBURG,	har'-ris-burg.
HARTFORD,	hârt'-ford.
HAVANA,	hâ-van'-a.
INDIANAPOLIS,	in-de-an-ap'-o-lis.
JACKSON,	jak'-sun.
JEFFERSON CITY,	jef'-fer-sun sit'-e.
LANSING,	lan'-sing.
LAFAYETTE,	lâ-fa-et'.
LITTLE ROCK,	lit'-tle rok.
LOUISVILLE,	loo'-is-vil.
MADISON,	mad'-i-sun
MAZATLAN,	mâz-ât-lan'.
MATAMORAS,	mâ-ta-mo'-ras.
MEMPHIS,	mem'-fis.
MEXICO,	mex'-i-kô.
MILLEDGEVILLE,	mil'-ej-vil.
MILWAUKEE,	mil-wâ'-ke.
MOBILE,	mo-beel'.
MONTEREY,	mon-tâ-râ'.
MONTGOMERY,	mont-gum'-er-e.
MONTPELIER,	mont-peel'-yer.
MONTREAL,	mon-tre-âl'.
NASHVILLE,	nash'-vil.
NATCHIEZ,	natch'-ez.
NEWARK,	nu'-ark.
NEW GUATIMALA,	nu gwâ-ti-mâ'-lâ.
NEW HAVEN,	nu ha'-ven.
NEW ORLEANS,	nu' or'-leans.
NEWPORT,	nu'-pört.
NEW YORK,	nu york'.
NORFOLK,	nor'-folk.
OLYMPIA,	o-lim'-pe-a.
OMAHA CITY,	o-mâ'-ha sit'-e.
OTTAWA,	ot'-ta-wâ.
PACIFIC CITY,	pa-sif'-ik sit'-e.
PHILADELPHIA,	fil-a-del'-fè-a.
PITTSBURG,	pits'-burg.
PORTLAND,	pört'-land.
PROVIDENCE,	prov'-i-dens.
QUEBEC,	kwe-bek'.
RALEIGH,	râ'-le.
RICHMOND,	rich'-mund.
ROCHESTER,	roch'-es-ter.

SACRAMENTO,	sak-ra-men'-to.
SALEM,	sa'-lem.
SALT LAKE CITY,	sâlt lâke sit'-e.
SAN FRANCISCO,	san fran-sis'-ko.
SAN LUIS POTOSI,	san loo'-is po-to'-se.
SANTA FE,	san-ta fa'.
SAN SALVADOR,	san sal'-va-dor.
SAVANNAH,	sa-van'-na.
SITKA,	sit'-ka.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.,	spring'-field.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.,	spring'-field.
ST. JOHN'S,	sânt jonz.
ST. LOUIS,	sânt loo'-is.
ST. PAUL,	sânt paul'.
TAHLEQUAH,	tâ-le'-kwa.
TALLAHASSEE,	tal-la-has'-se.
TOPEKA,	to-pe'-ka.
TORONTO,	to-ron'-to.
TRENTON,	tren'-ton.
UPERNAVIK,	oo-per-nâ'-vik.
VERA CRUZ,	va-ra-krooz'.
WASHINGTON,	wâsh'-ing-tun.
WHEELING,	wheel'-ing.
YANCTON,	yank'-tun.

## South America.

ASSUMPTION,	as-sump'-shun.
BAHIA,	bâ-e'-â.
BOGOTA,	bo-go-tâ'.
BUENOS AYRES,	bo'-no a'-riz.
CARACAS,	kâ-râ'-kas.
CAYENNE,	ki-en'.
CHUQUISACA,	choo-ke-sâ'-ka.
CUZCO,	kuz'-ko.
GEORGETOWN,	jorj'-town.
LIMA,	le'-ma.
MONTEVIDEO,	mon-te-vid'-e-o.
NEW AMSTERDAM,	nu am'-ster-dam.
QUITO,	ke'-to.
RIO JANEIRO,	ri'-o ja-ne'-ro.
SANTIAGO,	sân-te-â'-go.
ST. SALVADOR,	sânt sal'-va-dor.
VALPARAISO,	vâl-pa-rî'-zo.

## Europe.

AMSTERDAM,	âm-ster-dâm'.
ATHENS,	ath'-enz
BERLIN,	ber'-lin.
BERNE,	bern.
BRUSSELS,	brus-sell'.
CHRISTIANA,	kris-te-ân'-a.
CONSTANTINOPLE,	kon-stan-te-no'-pl.
COPENHAGEN,	ko-pen-ha'-gen.
CORK,	kork.



CRACOW,	kra'-ko.
DUBLIN,	dub'-lin.
EDINBURGH,	ed'-in-bur-ruh.
FLORENCE,	flor'-ens.
FRANKFORT,	frank'-furt.
GLASGOW,	glas'-go.
HAGUE,	haig.
HAMBURG,	ham'-burg.
LISBON,	liz'-bun.
LIVERPOOL,	liv'-er-pool.
LONDON,	lun'-dun.
LYONS,	li'-onz.
MADRID,	ma-drid'.
MARSEILLES,	mar-salz'.
MILAN,	mil'-an.
MOSCOW,	mos'-ko.
NAPLES,	na'-plz.
PARIS,	pa'-ris.
RIGA,	re'-ga.
ROME,	rome.
ST. PETERSBURG,	pe'-terz-burg.
STOCKHOLM,	stok'-hòml.
TURIN,	tu'-rin.
VIENNA,	ve-en'-na.
WARSAW,	wâr'-saw.

## Asia.

BANGKOK,	ban-kok'.
CABOOL,	kâb-ool'.
CALCUTTA,	kal-kut'-tâ.
CANTON,	kan'-ton.
DELHI,	del'-le.
HUE,	hoo'-a.
IRKOOTSK,	er-kootsk'.
KELAT,	ke-lât'.
KINGKITAO,	king-ke-tâ'-o.
LASSA,	las'-sa.
MECCA,	mek'-ka.
MONCHOO,	mon-cho-boo'.
PEKING,	pe-king'.
SMYRNA,	smur'-na.
TEHERAN,	te-her-ân'.
TOBOLSK,	to-bolsk'.
YEDDO,	yed'-do.

## Africa.

ALGIERS,	âl-jeerz'.
BATHURST,	bath'-urst.
BERBERA,	ber'-be-ra.
CAIRO,	ki'-ro.
CAPE TOWN,	kape town.
COOMASSIE,	koo-mâs'-se.
DEENE,	deen.
FREETOWN,	fre'-town.
GONDAR,	gon'-dar.
KURRICHAENE,	kur-re-kâ'-na.

LOANGO,	lo-ang'-go.
MAGADOXO,	mag-a-dox'-o.
MONROVIA,	mon-ro'-ve-a.
MOORZOOK,	moor-zook'.
MOROCCO,	mo-rok'-ko.
MOZAMBIQUE,	mo-zam-beek'.
NEW DONGOLA,	nu don'-go-la.
PIETERMARITZBURG,	pe-ter-mâr'-itz-burg.
SEGO,	se'-go.
TANANARIVOO,	tâ-nâ-nâ re-voo'.
TIMBUCTOO,	tim-buk'-too.
TOOGGOORT,	toog-goort'.
TRIPOLI,	trip'-o-le.
TUNIS,	tu'-nis.

## Oceanica.

MELBOURNE,	mel'-burn.
SYDNEY,	sid'-ne

## 3. OCEANS, SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.

ADRIATIC,	ad'-re-at'-ik.
ALBEMARLE,	al'-be-mârl.
ARABIAN,	ar-a'-be-an.
ARCHIPELAGO,	âr-ke-pel'-a-go.
ARCTIC,	âr-k'-tik.
ATLANTIC,	at-lan'-tik.
BALTIC,	bâl'-tik.
BENGAL,	ben-gâl'.
BISCAY,	bis'-ka.
BLACK,	blak.
BLANCO,	blân'-ko.
BOTHNIA,	both'-ne-a.
CALIFORNIA,	kal-e-for'-ne-a.
CARPENTARIA,	kâr-pen-tâ'-re-a.
CARIBBEAN,	kâr-rib-be'-an.
CASPIAN,	kâs'-pe-an.
CHESAPEAKE,	ches'-a-peek.
DELAWARE,	del'-a-ware.
FINLAND,	fin'-land.
FUNDY,	fun'-de.
GUAYAQUIL,	gwi-â-keel'.
GUINEA,	gin'-e.
HUDSON,	hud'-sun.
INDIAN,	in'-de-an.
JAMES'S,	jâm'-zez.
JAPAN,	jâp-an'.
LONG ISLAND,	long i'-land.
MASSACHUSETTS,	mas-sa-chu'-sets.
MEDITERRANEAN,	med-it-er-ra'-ne-an.
MEXICO,	mex'-i-ko.
NORTH,	north.
OKHOTSK,	o-kotsk'.
PACIFIC,	pa-sif'-ik.
PAMLICO,	pam'-li-ko.
PERSIAN,	per'-zhan.

RED,	red.
SIAM,	si'-am.
SOUTHERN,	suth'-urn.
ST. GEORGE.	sant jorj.
ST. LAWRENCE,	sant law'-rens.
YELLOW,	yel'-low.
WHITE,	white.

## 4. STRAITS AND CHANNELS.

BABEL MANDER,	bab-el-man'-deb.
BASS,	bass.
BEHRING'S,	be'-ringz.
BELLISLE,	bel-ile'.
COREA,	ko-re'-a.
DAVIS,	da'-vis.
DOVER,	do'-ver.
ENGLISH,	ing'-glish.
FLORIDA,	flor'-e-da.
GIBRALTAR,	je-brâl'-ter.
MAGELLAN,	mâ-jel'-lan.
MALACCA,	mâ-lak'-ka.
MOZAMBIQUE,	mo-zam-beek'.
ORMUS,	or'-mus.
SKAGER RACK,	skag'-er-rak.
TORRES,	tor'-res.
YUCATAN,	yu-ka-tan'.

## 5. ISLANDS.

## North America.

BAHAMAS,	ba-ha'-ma.
BARING,	ba'-ring.
CAPE BRETON,	kâp brit'-un.
CUBA,	ku'-ba.
FLORIDA KEYS,	flor'-i-da keez.
GREENLAND,	green'-land.
HAYTI,	ha'-te.
ICELAND,	ise'-land.
LONG,	long.
NEWFOUNDLAND,	nu'-fund-land.
PRINCE EDWARD,	prins ed'-ward.

## South America.

FALKLAND,	fâlk'-land.
JOANNES,	jo-an'-nez.
TERRA DEL FUEGO,	ter-ra del fwa'-go.

## Europe.

CANDIA,	kan'-de-a.
CORSICA,	kor'-se-ka.
CYPRUS,	si'-prus.
GREAT BRITAIN,	grate brit'-en.

ICELAND,	ise'-land.
IRELAND,	ire'-land.
SARDINIA,	sâr-din'-e-a.
SICILY,	sis'-i-le.

## Asia.

CEYLON,	se-lon'.
CYPRUS,	si'-prus.
NIPHON,	ni-fon'.
NOVA ZEMBLA,	no'-va zem'-bla.
SAGHALIEN,	sâ-gâ-le'-en.
SUMATRA,	soo-mâ'-tra.
YESSO,	yes'-so.

## Africa.

CANARY,	ka-na'-re.
CAPE VERDE,	kâp verd.
MADAGASCAR,	mad-a-gas'-kâr.

## Oceanica.

AUSTRALASIA,	aus-tral-a'-she-a.
AUSTRALIA,	aus-tra'-le-a.
BORNEO,	bor'-ne-o.
CAROLINE,	kar'-o-lin.
CELEBES,	sel'-e-bes.
CENTRAL,	sen'-tral.
FEEJEE,	fe'-je.
JAVA,	jâ'-vâ.
LADRONE,	lâd-rôn'.
MALAYSIA,	mal-a'-she-a.
MARQUESAS,	mar-ka'-sas.
NEW CALEDONIA,	nu kal'-e-do'-ni-a.
NEW GEORGIA,	nu jor'-je-a.
NEW GUINEA,	nu gin'-e.
NEW ZEALAND,	nu ze'-land.
PHILIPPINE,	fil'-ip-pin.
POLYNESIA,	pol-e-ne'-she-a.
SANDWICH,	sand'-wich.
SOCIETY,	so-si'-e-te.
SUMATRA,	soo-mâ'-tra.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND,	van-de'-menz.

## 6. PENINSULAS, ISTHMUSES, AND CAPES.

## North America.

BARROW,	bâr'-ro.
CALIFORNIA,	kal-i-for'-ni-a.
CHARLES,	charlz.
COD,	kod.
DARIEN,	da-re-en'.
FAREWELL,	fare-wel'.
HATTERAS,	hat'-ter-as.
HENRY,	hen'-re.



MAY,	mà.
NOVA SCOTIA,	no'-va sko'-she-a.
RACE,	ràs.
SABLE,	sà'-bl.
YUCATAN,	yoo-ka-tân'.

### South America.

BLANCO,	blan'-ko.
DARIEN,	da'-re-en.
HORN,	horn.
ST. ROQUE,	sant ròk.

### Europe.

CLEAR,	klér.
LAND'S END,	landz end.
ORTEGAL,	or-ta-gal'.
ST. VINCENT,	sant vin'-sent.

### Asia.

CAMBODIA,	kam-bo'-de-a.
COMORIN,	kom'-o-rin.
KAMTCHATKA,	kâm-chât'-kâ.
SUEZ,	soo'-ez.

### Africa.

GOOD HOPE,	good hòp.
VERDE,	verd.
SUEZ,	soo'-ez.

## 7. MOUNTAINS.

### North America.

ALLEGHANY,	al'-le-ga-ne.
BLUE RIDGE,	blu rij.
CASCADE,	kas'-kâd.
CUMBERLAND,	kum'-ber-land.
GREEN,	green.
ROCKY,	rok'-e.
SIERRA NEVADA,	se-er'-ra ne-vâ'-da.
WHITE,	white.

### South America.

ANDES,	an'-dez.
COTOPAXI,	ko-to-pax'-e.
BRAZILIAN,	bra-zeel'-yan.

### Europe.

ALPS,	alps.
APENNINES,	ap'-en-ninz.
MT. HECLA,	hek'-la.
PYRENEES,	pir'-en-eez.
SCANDINAVIAN,	skan-de-na'-ve-an.
URAL,	yoo'-ral.

### Asia.

ALTAI,	âl'-ti.
HIMALAYA,	him-a-li'-a.
STANOVOL,	stân-o-voi'.
THIAN SHAN,	te'-ân shân'.
URAL,	yoo'-ral.

### Africa.

ATLAS,	at'-las.
KONG,	kong.

## 8. DESERTS.

### Asia.

ARABIAN,	a-ra'-be-an.
COBI,	ko'-be.

### Africa.

SAHARA,	sa-hâ'-ra.
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## 9. LAKES.

### North America.

CHAMPLAIN,	sham-plân'.
ERIE,	e'-re.
GREAT SALT,	great salt.
GREAT SLAVE,	great slâve.
HURON,	hu'-ron.
MICHIGAN,	mish'-e-gan.
ONTARIO,	on-ta'-re-o.
SUPERIOR,	su-pe'-re-ur.
WINNIPEG,	win'-i-peg.

### Europe.

LADOGA,	la-do'-ga.
ONEGA,	o-ne'-ga.

### Asia.

BAIKAL,	bi'-kal.
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## 10. RIVERS.

### North America.

ABBITIBEE,	ab-be-tib'-e.
ALLEGHANY,	al'-le-ga-ne.
ALTAMAHA,	âl-ta-ma-hâ'.
APPALACHICOLA,	ap-pa-la-che-ko'-la.
ARKANSAS,	âr-kan'-sas.
COLORADO, Tex.,	kol-o-râ'-do.
COLORADO, Cal.,	kol-o-râ'-do.
COLUMBIA,	ko-lum'-be-a.

CONNECTICUT,	kon-net'-i-kut.
CUMBERLAND,	kum'-ber-land.
DELAWARE,	del'-a-ware.
EAST MAIN,	east main.
GREAT PEDEE,	grate pe-de'.
HUDSON,	hud'-sun.
ILLINOIS,	il'-le-noi.
JAMES,	jámz.
KANSAS,	kan'-zaz.
KENNEBEC,	ken-ne-bek'.
KENTUCKY,	ken-tuk'-e.
MACKENZIE,	mak-ken'-ze.
MERRIMAC,	mer'-ri-mak.
MISSISSIPPI,	mis-sis-sip'-pi.
MISSOURI,	mis-soo'-re.
MOBILE,	mo-beel'.
MONONGAHELA,	mo-non-ga-he'-la.
NEBRASKA,	ne-bras'-ka.
NIAGARA,	ni-ag'-a-ra.
OHIO,	o-hi'-o.
OTTAWA,	ot'-ta-wá.
PENOBSCOT,	pe-nob'-skot.
POTOMAC,	po-to'-mak.
RED,	red.
RIO GRANDE, Mex.,	ri-o-grand'.
ROANOKE,	ro-an-oke'.
SABINE,	sá-been'.
SACRAMENTO,	sak-ra-men'-to.
SANTEE,	san-te'.
SAVANNAH,	sa-van'-na.
ST. JOHN,	sánt jon.
ST. LAWRENCE,	sánt law'-rens.
SUSQUEHANNA,	sus-kwe-han'-na.
TENNESSEE,	ten-nes-se'.
WABASH,	wá'-básh.

## South America.

AMAZON,	am'-a-zon.
ORINOCO,	o-re-nó'-ko.
RIO DE LA PLATA,	re-o-da-lá-plá'-tá.
ST. FRANCISCO,	sánt fran-sis'-ko.
TOCANTINS,	to-kán'-teens.

## Europe.

DANUBE,	dan'-ube.
LOIRE,	lwár.
RHINE,	rine.
RHONE,	rone.
SEINE,	sanc.
VOLGA,	vol'-ga.

## Asia.

AMoor,	a-moor'
CAMBODIA,	kam-bo'-de-a.
GANGES,	gan'-jez.
HOANG HO,	ho-ang' ho.
INDUS,	in'-dus.
LENA,	le'-na.
OBI,	o'-be.
YANGTSE KIANG,	yang-tse ke-ang'.
YENISEI,	yen-e-sa'-e.

## Africa.

NIGER,	ni' jer.
NILE,	nile.
ZAMBEZE,	zam-be' zo.

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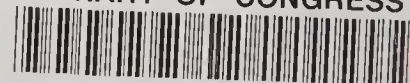








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